Aspects of Indian Culture V

(Select Bibliographies)

Religions and Philosophies of India

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INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

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Religions and Philosophies of India

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Publisher's Note

One of the most important aims of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is the projection of India's composite cultural image abroad. Towards this end the Council has a publication programme of which the series of select Bibliographies on "Aspects of Indian Culture" forms a part. The publication of this series providing reading material on various aspects of Indian life and culture has long been recognised by the Council as an important feature of its efforts towards promoting closer cultural ties and mutual understanding between India and other countries.

The present volume on "Religions and Philosophies of India" is the fifth in the series of select bibliographies on Aspects of Indian Culture, the other volumes being "*The Arts*", "*History and Culture*", "*Literature*" and "*Economic and Social life*".

While every effort has been made to annotate and give complete bibliographical details for each entry, it has not always been possible to lay our hands on some important and rare publications included in the bibliography, with the result that in a few cases some bibliographical details are lacking.

The entries have been arranged in classified order based on the Dewey Decimal classification system (16th edition) with some modifications. An Author Index has been provided for reference at the end.

The editors, conscious of the drawbacks and deficiencies of this book, gratefully invite suggestions for further improvement.

The work was undertaken by Shri G.A. Naqvi, Librarian and Miss M.C. Usha under the overall guidance of Secretary, ICCR, Shri J.N. Dixit.

Acknowledgment

The editors would like to express their gratitude to their colleagues Smt. Kalyani Das, Miss Sarabjeet Kaur and Smt. Bina Chauhan who have collaborated on this project.

I. PHILOSOPHY

Avalon, Arthur. *tr.*

(The) Great Liberation; Mahanirvana Tantra. Madras, Ganesh, 1963. 455p.

Translation and commentary of Mahanirvana Tantra into English.

Aurobindo, Sri.

Future evolution of man, the divine life upon earth. London, Allen & Unwin, 1963. 156p.

The book is an anthology of Sri Aurobindo's writings on human spirit, giving a new vision of the nature of things and a key to its practical realization, etc.

Banerjee, Nikunja Vihari.

(The) Spirit of Indian philosophy. New Delhi, Arnold-Heinemann, 1974. 380p.

After bringing together the basic ideas of the different schools of Indian philosophy, the author has attempted to reconstruct them leaving out the obsolete concepts. The book is a treatise of the established Indian philosophical concepts of Indian and Western scholars.

Banerji, Sanat Kumar.
Sri Aurobindo and the future of man: a study in synthesis. Pondicherry, Sri Aurobindo Society, 1974. ix, 208p.

A unique study of the spiritual values for the upliftment of man which has been imbibed in India's philosophical tradition as expounded by Sri Aurobindo.

Belvalkar, S.K.
History of Indian philosophy; the creative period by S.K. Belvalkar and R.D. Ranade. New Delhi, Oriental Books, Reprint, 1974. xxix, 514p.

Bernard, Theos.
Hindu philosophy. New York, Philosophical Library, 1947. 207p.

An attempt to outline the essence of six classical systems of Hindu philosophy, namely, Nyaya, Vaisesika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa and Vedanta.

Bernard, Theos.
Philosophical foundation of India. London, Rider, 1945. 168p.

An attempt to outline essence of six classical systems of Hindu philosophy, namely, Nyaya, Vaisesika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa and Vedanta. Author has further dealt with Saivism in Kashmir.

Bharati, Agedananda.
Functional analysis of Indian thought and its social margins. Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, 1964. viii, 175p.

Discussing themes of Indian philosophy, religion and semantics for occidental readers.

Bhattacharya, Chandrodaya.

Elements of Indian logic and epistemology, a portion of Annambhatta's Tarka-Sangraha and Dipika. Calcutta, Modern Book Agency, 1962. 242p.

It is a commentary on Annambhatta's Tarka-Sangraha entitled Dipika with original Sanskrit text.

Bhattacharya, Kalidas. *ed.*

Recent Indian philosophy. Calcutta, Progressive Publishers, 1963. xi, 400p.

Papers selected from the proceedings of the Indian Philosophical Congress 1925-1934 on the topics like Sankara's Doctrine of Maya, knowledge and truth, Jaina instrumental theory and knowledge, etc.

Bhattacharyya, Krishnachandra.

Studies in philosophy, edited by Gopinath Bhattacharya, Vol. 2. Calcutta, Progressive Publishers, 1958.

An attempt is made by the editor to analyse the major philosophical doctrines of Krishnachandra Bhattacharyya. It contains discussions of about 14 tracts like concept of philosophy, concept of absolute in knowledge and truth, correction and error, etc.

Brown, W. Norman.

Man in the universe, some continuities in Indian thought. Calcutta, Oxford, 1966. ix, 111p.

Text of fourth Tagore memorial lectures during March 1965 in the University of Michigan, discussing content of cultural continuity in India.

Burnton, Paul.

Indian philosophy and modern culture. London, Rider, n.d. 48p.

Chakravarti, Chintaharan.

Tantras, studies on their religion and literature. Calcutta, Punthi Pustak, 1963. xi, 129p.

Gives a general idea of the Tantras with special reference to the literature and practices in Bengal.

Chatterjee, M.

Our knowledge of other selves. Bombay, Asia, 1963. vii, 227p.

Deals with problems of our knowledge of other selves in which knower and known modify each other. It is a comprehensive treatment and learned criticisms about intersubjectivity as dealt with English, French, etc Philosophical writings have enabled a systematic diagnosis of problems.

Chattopadhyaya, Debiprasad.

Lokayata, a study in ancient Indian materialism. Delhi, People's Publishing House, 1959. xxvii, 696p.

It is a philosophical study in the traditional sense and rediscovery of the key elements constituting the cultural heritage of India.

Chatterjee, Satishchandra.

Classical Indian philosophies, their synthesis in the philosophy of Ramakrishna. Calcutta, the University, 1963. 152p.

Text of lectures delivered by the author in 1961 at Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta, where a survey of classical system of Indian philosophy has been made for the purpose of their synthesis and reconciliations.

Chaudhuri, Haridas. *ed.*

Integral philosophy of Sri Aurobindo, a commemorative symposium edited by Haridas Chaudhuri and Frederic Spiegelberg. London, Allen & Unwin, 1960. 350p.

This is a symposium on the philosophy of Aurobindo and consists of articles contributed by thirty eminent scholars discussing his psychological, ethico-religious, political thought, etc.

Chennakesavan, Sarasvati.

Concept of the mind in Indian philosophy. Bombay, Asia, 1960. x, 164p.

Thesis approved by Madras University in 1959. It is an attempt to understand the structure and functions of mind from the standpoint of Indian philosophy.

Dasgupta, Surama.
Development of moral philosophy in India. Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1961. iv, 226p.

Discusses development of moral philosophy from the period of Vedas to Jainism.

Dasgupta, Surendranath.
Indian Idealism. Cambridge, University Press, 1962. 296p.

Author expounded the various strands of idealistic thought in India which stemmed out of the Upanishads (c.700 BC) and later from Buddhism. He explained in what sense these theories can be called idealism.

Datta, Dhirendra Mohan.
Chief currents of contemporary philosophy. Calcutta, the University, 1961. 589p.

Ideas of the author about modern problems in the chief philosophical movement of the present century in Europe. America and India.

Edgerton, Franklin. *tr.*
(The) Beginnings of Indian philosophy. London, Allen & Unwin, 1965. 362p.

Sums up author's views on early Indian philosophical speculations. The material which is translated from Sanskrit to show the beginning and development of Hindu philosophy includes excerpts from Rig Veda, Atharva Veda, Upanishads and Mahabharata.

Falk, Maryla.
Nama-Rupa and Dharma-Rupa; origins and aspects of an ancient Indian conception. Calcutta, the University, 1943. ix, 222p.

An essay on the study of ancient Indian structural ideologies presented by the author to Polish Academy of Sciences.

Gokhale, B.G.
Indian thought through ages. Bombay, Asia, 1961. ix, 236p.

Attempts to examine some of the dominant concepts that have influenced Indian thinking through ages. Concepts chosen for discussion are nine, like dharma, artha, kama, etc.

Guenon, Rene.
Introduction to the study of Hindu doctrines; translated by Marco Pallis. London, Luzac, 1945. 351p.

Translated from French, discussing general modes of Eastern and Western thought, Hindu doctrines, etc

Heimann, Betty.
Facets of Indian thought. London, Allen & Unwin, 1964. 177p.

A collection of essays discussing problems of Hindu metaphysics, religion, ethics, logic, mathematics, psychology, etc.

Hiriyanna, M.
Essentials of Indian philosophy. New York, Macmillan, 1949. 216p.

The subject matter of this book is identical with the author's earlier work "Outlines of Indian philosophy". Learning out many details included in the earlier book the author has made important additions to some topics, like Buddhism and Vedanta.

Hiriyanna, M.
Outlines of Indian philosophy. London, Allen & Unwin, 1932. 419p.

After an introductory chapter summarising its distinctive features, Indian thought is considered in detail in three parts dealing respectively with the Vedic period, the early post-Vedic period and the age of the systems; and the account given of the several doctrines in each part generally includes a brief historical survey in addition to an exhibition of its theory of knowledge, ideology and practical teaching.

Hiriyanna, M.
The quest of the perfection. Mysore, Kavyalaya Publishers, 1952. 112p.

Collection of essays depicting Indian philosophy in its various aspects like concept of values, perfections, the ultimate, etc.

International Round Table.
Humanism and education in East & West. Paris, UNESCO, 1953. 224p.

Report of the discussion organised by UNESCO in Delhi from 13-20 December 1951 on the theme of "The concept of man and the philosophy of education in East & West".

Jha, Ganganatha.
Philosophical discipline. Calcutta, the University Press, 1928. xiv, 166p.

It is a detailed study of those qualifications and conditions which must be acquired and fulfilled by aspirant to the philosophical studies before he can enter their portals and reach the final goal.

Keith, Arthur Berriedale.
Buddhist philosophy in India and Ceylon. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1923.

Kunhanraja, C.
Some fundamental problems in Indian philosophy. Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1960. 425p.

Book covers the entire field of Indian philosophy, starting from the Vedas and coming to the medieval period. It is the presentation of a new approach to the problems in Indian philosophy, 'means of knowing, objects of knowing and knower'.

Lin Yutang. *ed.*
Wisdom of India. Bombay, Jaico Publishing House, 1954. 527p.

A compilation to communicate a joyful experience of the beauty and wisdom of India's literature.

Maitra, Sushil Kumar.
(The) Meeting of East and West in Sri Aurobindo's

philosophy. Pondicherry, Aurobindo Ashram. 1956. xxxi, 451p.

Sri Aurobindo has given in his writings an outline of future philosophy. This will touch the role of our being and not a part of it. It will have contact with the role of our personality. East and West will join hands and work.

Max Muller, F.

Six systems of Indian philosophy. Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1919. 109p.

An attempt to popularise the Indian philosophy among masses in Eastern and Western countries.

Mehta, Mohanlal.

Outlines of Jaina philosophy, the essentials of Jaina ontology, epistemology & ethics. Bangalore, Jain Mission Society, 1954.

An attempt to present the outlines of Jain philosophy on the basis of original Prakrit and Sanskrit texts. The treatise is divided in six chapters as conception of reality; nature of soul, conception of matter; theory of knowledge, relativity of judgement and doctrine of karma.

Mishra, Umesh.

History of Indian philosophy. Allahabad, Tirabhuti, 1957-66. 2 Vols.

Nagaraja, Sharma R.

Reign of realism in Indian philosophy; exposition of ten works by Madhva. Madras, National Press, 1937.

The ten works exhibit an internal harmony. They satisfy all the requirements of philosophic speculation or system-building, some of them being devoted to destructive critical examination of monism or absolutism and others to constructive elaboration of the theistic truths.

Naravane, V.S.

Modern Indian Thought, a philosophical survey. Delhi, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, 1964. 310p.

It is an account of some of the thinkers who have attempted a new interpretation of Indian thought in the context of modern developments. Impact of Ramakrishna, Vivekananda, etc. are fully discussed.

Organ, T.W.

Self in Indian philosophy. London. Muton. 1964. 184p.

Author explains the goal of Indian philosophy which he describes as self-knowledge (atman-vidya), self-liberation (moksa) and further analyses five principal theories of self in Indian philosophy.

Pandeya, R.C.

(A) Panorama of Indian philosophy. Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1966. xi, 223p.

It is a text of the series of lectures delivered by the author in Vietnam giving a sketch of Indian philosophy to the teachers and students of University of Saigon.

Pandeya, R.C.

Problems of meaning in Indian philosophy. Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1963. vi, 303p.

Author has presented a systematic and critical account of vast and variegated discussions on the problems of meaning obtaining in various systems of Indian philosophy.

Potter, Karl, H.

Pre-suppositions of India's philosophies. Englewood, Prentice Hall, 1963. 276p.

It is a comprehensive introduction to the systematic philosophies of India, which characterises India's philosophy of self-perfection.

Prabhavananda, S.

Spiritual heritage of India. London, Allen & Unwin, 1962. 374p.

Presents a brief history of the philosophy of a country which has never separated philosophy from religion. The account extends from centuries of which there is no historical records.

Prajnananda, Swami.

Philosophy of progress and perfection. Darjeeling, Ramakrishna Vedanta Ashrama, 1958. 276p.

This book is an attempt to solve some of the problems of the change and changelessness. Author has tried to elucidate changing forms and patterns as well as the nature or progress from different viewpoints and then dealt upon the philosophy of the ultimate end of man's march or upward progress.

Radhakrishnan, S. *ed.*

Concept of man, a study in comparative philosophy edited by S. Radhakrishnan and P.T. Raju. London, Allen & Unwin, 1960. 383p.

It presents the different concept of man and bring them into systematic comparison. Mutual understanding of cultures is essential and man is the common denominator for the study and evaluation of every philosophy and culture.

Radhakrishnan, S. *ed.*

Contemporary Indian philosophy, edited by S. Radhakrishnan and John Henry Muirhead. New York, Macmillan, 1952. 648p.

Collection of essays written by twenty-five Indian philosophers falling into two main groups. In one, the writer devotes himself chiefly to the exposition of the great Vedic tradition and in the other, while on the whole remaining true to the spirit of that tradition has sought to give new interpretation to it.

Radhakrishnan, S.

East and West in religion. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1933. 146p.

Five lectures, four of which were delivered in England and one in India : comparative religion; East and West in religion; chaos and creation; revolution through suffering; Rabindranath Tagore.

Radhakrishnan, S.

Eastern religions and Western thought. London, Oxford University Press, 1940. xiii, 396p.

Radhakrishnan, S.

Gautama the Buddha. London, Humphrey Milford, 1938. 50p.

Radhakrishnan, S.

(The) Heart of Hindusthan. Madras, G.A. Natesan, 1949. iv, 125p.

Short studies on Indian philosophy and religion

Radhakrishnan, S.

(The) Hindu view of life. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1948. 133p.

Upton lectures delivered at Manchester College, Oxford, 1926. First published in Great Britain in 1927.

Radhakrishnan, S. *ed.*

History of philosophy; Eastern & Western London, Allen & Unwin, 1952. 2 Vols.

Sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. Aims at a broad review of man's philosophical quest from the dawn of history, Japan and China, India and Persia, Europe and America, etc. brought together in one comprehensive picture of the philosophy of world.

Radhakrishnan, S.

(An) Idealist view of life. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1932. 351p.

Hibbert lectures for 1929. A tentative attempt to discover truth and discuss its bearings on the general religious attitude.

Radhakrishnan, S.

Indian philosophy. 2 Vols. London, Allen & Unwin, 1929

It attempts to give a general statement of the main results of scholars' research as shall serve to introduce the subject to those to whom it may not be known, and awaken if possible in some measure the interest for it to which it is so justly entitled.

Radhakrishnan, S.
Kalki, or the future of civilization. London, Kegan Paul, 1929. v. 96p.

Radhakrishnan, S.
My search for truth. Agra, Shivlal Agarwala, 1956. 49p.

Divided into sections like early years, home life, philosophy and religion and life's problems. This autobiographical booklet puts the philosophy of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in a nutshell thus, "I have had firm faith in the reality of an unseen world behind the flux of phenomena, a world which we apprehend not with the senses but with the mind."

Radhakrishnan, S.
Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore. London, Macmillan, 1918.

Radhakrishnan, S.
(The) Philosophy of the Upanisads. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1924. xv, 143p.

Foreword by Rabindranath Tagore and introduction by Edmond Holmes. The book is a reprint of the section on the Upanisads from the author's Indian philosophy.

Radhakrishnan, S. *ed.*
A source book in Indian philosophy edited by S. Radhakrishnan and Charles A. Moore. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1957. xxix, 684p.

Supplies Western readers with basic source material on Indian philosophy in convenient and usable form and to present source material which represents all of the major philosophical systems and perspectives of India, not merely its earliest and most religious background.

Radhakrishnan, S.
(The) Reign of Religion in contemporary philosophy. London, Macmillan, 1920. x, 463p.

A study of contemporary philosophy from the standpoint of absolutism.

Radhakrishnan, S.
Religion and society. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1948. 248p.

Radhakrishnan, S.
(The) Religion we need. Banaras, the Hindu University, 1945. 25p

Radhakrishnan, S
(The) Theism of the Bhagavadgita. Banaras, the Hindu University, n.d. vi, 90p

Radhakrishnan, S
(The) World's unborn soul. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1936. 31p.

Inaugural address as Spalding Professor of Eastern religions and ethics in the Oxford University, on 20th October 1936.

Raju, P.T.
Idealistic thought of India. London, Allen & Unwin, 1953. 454p.

Depicts the metaphysical strands of the life and philosophy of India and attempts to bring out the full implications of idealistic metaphysics, which are brought together in the conclusion.

Raju, P.T.
Indian idealism and modern challenges. Chandigarh, Punjab University Publication Bureau, 1961. 298p

Author tries to show how Indian idealism will develop in order to accommodate science and various other researches.

Raju, P.T.
Introduction to comparative philosophy. Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1962. ix, 364p

It is a comparative study of three great traditions—Western, Chinese and Indian. The author has analysed these features within the traditions and explored the parallels and divergences among them.

Riepe, Dale.

Naturalistic traditions in Indian thought. Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1964. 308p.

Explains the meaning of 'Naturalism' idealism and to what extent naturalistic thought or trends are to be found in the golden years of Indian philosophical thought. It traces the inception of nearly every great school of Indian thought.

Sanghvi, Sukhlalji.

Advanced studies in Indian logic and metaphysics. Calcutta, Indian Studies Past & Present, 1961. 122p.

The author has made an extremely modest and humble endeavour keeping in view the noble aim that the current studies in Indian philosophy become open-minded and open-hearted with pramanamimamsa as a pretext.

Saraswati, Pratyatmananda.

Sadhana for self-realizations; Mantras, Yantras and Tantras. Madras, Ganesh, 1963. 127p.

The book presents the leading principles of Tantra Sastra. Mantras formulate the idea, Yantras seek to represent its unfolding diagrammatically and Tantras deal with the technique of the sadhana or ultimate self-realization.

Sastri, Gaurinath.

Philosophy of word and meaning. Calcutta, Sanskrit College, 1959. 287p.

It is the description of some Indian approaches with special reference to philosophy of Bhartrhari.

Sastri, Suryanarayana, S.S. *ed.*

Sankhyakarika of Isvarakrsna. Madras, the University, 1948. xxv, 110p.

It is an authoritative translation of Sankhyakaria of Isvara-Prakrsna with a commentary to the original text.

Satchidananda Murty, K. *ed.*

Current trends in Indian philosophy edited by K. Satchida-

nanda Murty and K. Ramakrishna Rao. Waltair, Andhra University, 1972. xlvii, 307p.

atchidananda Murty, K.

Evolution of philosophy in India. Waltair, the author, 1952. 281p.

Sociological, anthropological, ethnological and psychological approaches to the problems of historical research of Indian philosophy.

chilpp, Paul Arthur. *ed.*

The philosophy of Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan. New York, Tudor Publishing, 1952. 883p.

In this important volume twenty three world renowned scholars have written a whole series of brilliant critical essays covering every aspect of Radhakrishnan's thoughts, his contributions to social philosophy, to modern religion and mysticism; his influence on contemporary Hinduism, and his place in the main currents of 20th century philosophy.

chweitzer, Albert.

Indian thought and its development, translated by Mrs Charles E.B. Russell. London, Adam & Charles Black, 1951. xii, 272p.

Is the view that Indian thought is completely governed by the idea of world and life negation right ? I was compelled to admit, says the author, the fact that world and life affirmation is present at the back of this thought from the very dawn of its history, and that the existence and interfusion within it of world and life negation and world and life affirmation constitute its special characteristic and determine its development.

harma, Chandradhar.

Dialectic in Buddhism and Vedanta. Banaras, Nand Kishore, 1952. 196p.

A thesis for doctorate degree discussing Mahayana

Buddhism and Advaita philosophy, which according to the author, are the cream of Indian philosophy.

Sharma, Chandradhar.
A critical survey of Indian philosophy. London, Rider, 1960. 414p.

It gives a clear, comprehensive and critical account of the various systems of Indian philosophy. It is an accurate exposition of the development of Indian philosophical thought in one volume.

Sharma, P.C.
Ethical philosophies of India. London, Allen & Unwin, 1965. 374p.

It is a thorough study of the cultural evolution of India from the ancient to the contemporary period both from the logical and humanistic point of view. Presents the continuity in theological, metaphysical, social and ethical aspects of Indian culture.

Sharma, Ram Nath.
Essentials of Indian philosophy. Kanpur, Oriental Publishing House, 1965. 298p.

Gives a panoramic view of Indian philosophy, and is meant to serve as a text book for the university students

Shastri, Dharmendra Nath.
An outline of critique of Indian realism. Delhi, Institute of Indology, 1964. 189p.

The author gives evidence of his deep and comparative study of the Buddhist and Brahmanic epistemology and philosophy in this thesis. It is a study of the conflict between the Nyayavaisesika and the Buddhists of Dignaga school.

Sinha, Jadunath.
Indian realism. London, Kegan Paul, 1938. xii, 287p.

An attempt at a reconstruction of the Yogacara vijnanavada (Subjective idealism), and an exhaustive criticism of it by different schools of Indian realism. Exposition of the doct-

rine is based on the works of Santaraksita, Kamalasila and the critics of vijnanavada.

Smart, Ninian.

Doctrine and argument in Indian philosophy. London, Allen & Unwin, 1964. 255p.

The author has thrown light on the general pattern of Indian thought, relations between doctrines and religious life, and also upon philosophy of religion.

Srinivasa Chari, P.N.

Philosophy of Bhedabheda. Madras, Adyar Library, 1950. 310p.

Gives an account of that school of Vedanta philosophy which admits the truth of what is known as the principle of Bhedabheda meaning destruction and unity.

Srivastava, Rama Shanker.

Contemporary Indian philosophy. Delhi, Munshi Ram Manoharlal, 1965. 298p.

The author aims to open and unfold the complex compositions of thought, and to show the directions on which the Indian philosophy may develop in future. Discussing in particular the contributions of contemporaries like Ramakrishna, Gandhi, Radhakrishnan and Iqbal.

Stcherbatsky, T.H.

Central conception of Buddhism and the meaning of the word Dharma. Calcutta, Susil Gupta, 1961. 99p.

A reprint originally published in Royal Asiatic Society journal, discussing the elements of mind, elements of matter, Karma, pre-Buddhaic Buddhism, etc.

Tatia, Nathmal.

Studies in Jaina philosophy. Banaras, Jain Cultural Research Society, 1951. xxxv, 327p.

The work begins with a brief enunciation of the general philosophical attitude of Brahmanism which is monistic, and is followed by a comparison with the Buddhist approach

which is rationalistic and the Jaina attitude which is non-absolutistic. The problems discussed relate to Jnana, Ajnana, Karma and Yoga.

Ul, Hakaju.

Vaiseshika philosophy according to Dasapadartha-Sastra, edited by F.W. Thomas. Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1962. 263 p.

It is a translation of Chinese text with introduction, notes, and commentaries of the Vaiseshika philosophy.

Williams Monier.

Indian wisdom. Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1960. 542p.

A critical work on Indian philosophy contains a study of examples of religion, philosophical and ethical doctrines of the Hindus, with a brief history of Sanskrit literature.

Yamunacharya, M.

Ramanuja's teaching in his own words. Bombay, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1963. 160p.

It is the description of teachings of Ramanuja as based mainly on his magnum-opus, Sribhasya and Bhagavad Gita Bhasya.

Zimmer, Heinrich.

Philosophies of India, edited by Joseph Campbell. New York, Pantheon Books, 1953. xvii, 687p.

This posthumous publication of the author's prodigious work is divided into three main sections. The highest good—a discussion of Eastern and Western thought and their meeting and of the foundation of Indian philosophy; the philosophies of time, sub-divided into philosophy of success, philosophy of pleasure and philosophy of duty: finally and this forms the major portion of the work, the philosophies of eternity, Jainism, Sankhya and yoga, Brahmanism, Buddhism and Tantra.

Sankhya Philosophy

Ballantyne, James R. *tr.*

The Sankhya aphorisms of Kapila. Varanasi, Chowkhamba

Sanskrit Series Office, 1963. 464p.

It is an accurate translation of the Sankhya aphorisms of Kapila, author has also given illustrative extracts from the commentaries.

Mimamsa Philosophy

Bhatt, Govardhan P.

Epistemology of the Bhatta school of Purva Mimamsa. Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1962. 436p.

It is based on the interior and critical study of the Sanskrit texts. Treatment of topics is logical and critical and the language is lucid.

Devasthali, G.V.

Mimamsa, the Vakya-Sastra of ancient India. Bombay, Booksellers Publishing Co., 1954. ix, 248p.

An attempt to set forth systematically the mimamsa views on language, word and sentence as discussed by Jaimini and Sabara.

Jha, Ganganath.

Purva-Mimamsa in its sources, edited by S. Radhakrishnan. Varañasi, Banaras Hindu University, 1964. 340p., xiv. 75p.

Brings out studies of ancient Indian classics and thought by competent scholars who have looked at them with new views and greater freedom.

Nyaya Philosophy

Chatterji, Jagadisha Chandra.

Hindu realism; being an introduction to the metaphysics of the Nyaya-Vaisheshika system of philosophy. Delhi, Swastika Publishers, 1975. xxii, 181p.

The author presents the main metaphysical doctrines of the two of the Hindu schools of philosophy, the Vaisheshika and the Nyaya, constituting what may be called Hindu realism.

Chatterjee, Satischandra.

Nyaya theory of knowledge; a critical study of some problems of logic and metaphysics. Calcutta, the University, 1939. 421p.

The work attempts to give a clear and complete account of Nyaya Epistemology. It is a study of the Nyaya theory of knowledge in comparison with the rival theories of other systems, Indian and Western and a critical examination of its worth.

Chattopadhyaya, Debiprasad.

Indian philosophy, a popular introduction. Delhi, People's Publishing House, 1964. xxv, 259p.

Gives a popular but unaccustomed introduction to the traditional system of Indian philosophy, keeping in view the growing philosophical needs of today.

Yoga Philosophy

Danielou, Alain.

Yoga, the method of re-integration. London, Christopher, 1954. 165p.

It is a short exposition of the principles and practice of yoga and a compilation both from basic scriptures and from teachings of number of its living exponents.

Patanjali.

Yoga sutras translated by J.R. Ballantyne and Govind Sastri. Calcutta, Susil Gupta, 1955. 115p.

It is a translation of sutras on which Indian philosophy is based, written by Patanjali and bear the common title of Sankhya provachana as it serves to develop Sankhya philosophy.

Pathak, P.V.

Heyapaksha of yoga or a constructive synthesis of psychological material in Indian philosophy. Ahmedabad, New Order Book, 1932. 293p.

It is a discussion of Hindu psychology in its broad outlines and with special reference to the views held by contem-

porary scholars. It also deals with problems as perception, recognition, sleep, dream etc.

Svamin, Svatmarama.

Hatha-Yoga-Paradipika, translated by Srinivasa Iyangar. Madras, Theosophical Society, 1949. 230p.

Book is in two parts, part I is the translation of four chapters of Hatha-Yoga-Paradipika and part II the original Sanskrit text.

Vedanta Philosophy

Abhedananda, Swami.

Attitude of Vedanta towards religion. Calcutta, Ramakrishna Vedanta Math, 1947. xvi, 192p.

Abhedananda, Swami.

(The) Complete works of Swami Abhedananda. Madras, Ramakrishna Math, 1924. plates.

Covers the entire field of Vedanta.

Bose, Roma. *tr.*

Vedanta-Parijata--Saurabha of Nimbarka and Vedanta-Kaustubha of Srinivasa: (Commentaries of Brahma Sutras) Bibliotheca Indica work no. 259. Calcutta, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1940-43. 3 vols.

In her English rendering of the Vedanta Parijata-Saurabha and Vedanta-Kaustubha, Dr. Bose has not only given Nimbarka's reading and interpretation of each Sutra, but has compared them with those of Samkara, Ramanuj, Srikantha, Bhaskara and Baladeva belonging to the antogonistic and allied schools of the Vedanta philosophy.

Date, Vinayak Hari.

Vedanta explained, Sankara's commentary on Brahmasutras. Bombay, Booksellers Publishing, 1954. Vol. 1.

This translation of Samkara Bhasya has the particular characteristic of being not merely literal but expository. The primary interest of the Sankara Bhasya, as the author of this book tells us, is ethico-spiritual, the metaphysical portion being in the background.

Datta, Dhirındra Mohan.

Six ways of knowing; a critical study of Vedanta theory of kowledge. Calcutta, he University, 1960. 360p.

The author's aim is not an exposition of the whole system of the Vedanta, but a critical examination of its epistemology, its logic and (in some sense) its psychology, in the light of rival Indian doctrines but especially in their relations to contemporary Western thought on these themes.

Isherwood, Christopher. *ed.*

Vedanta for modern man. London, Allen & Unwin, 1952. xiv, 410p.

This is a collection of about sixty articles by eminent philosophers of the world and mostly belonging to the Ramakrishna order on Vedanta. One central idea of the book is that Vedanta teaches the practice of mysticism, that a man may directly know and be united with his external nature, the Atma through meditation and spiritual discipline without the aid of any church or delegated minister.

Isherwood, Christopher. *ed.*

Vedanta for Western World. London, Allen & Unwin, 1948. 452p.

Deals authoritatively with the most ancient writings known to the world. In this book a team of well-known British intellectuals have combined with a number of Vedantists and Hindus in yoga to present the philosophy that underlies all religions in a form easily comprehensible to the Western mind.

Krishnaswamy Iyer, K.A.

Vedanta or the science of reality revised, by Satchidanandendra Saraswati. Mysore, Adhyatma Prakasha Karyalaya, 1965. 543p.

Discusses about the ethical aspect of Advaita, Karma and re-birth, authority and mysticism. It is also an account of leading ideas of Advaita Vedanta.

Radhakrishnan, S.
(The) Vedanta according to Sankara and Ramanuja. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1928. 287p.

First published as part of Indian philosophy - Volume 2, in 1927.

Ray Chaudhuri, Anil Kumar.
(The) Doctrine of Maya. Calcutta, Das Gupta, 1950. iv, 214p.

The writer gives a brief historical account of the development of the doctrine of Maya and shows the importance of its theory for Sankara's philosophy. He refers in detail to the later theories about the nature of Ajnana, its focus and object. Ramanuja's criticism of Sankara's position is also explained and examined.

Reyna, Ruth.
Concept of Maya from the Vedas to the 20th century. Bombay, Asia, 1962. 120p.

Discusses the inception of the ideas of Maya from the early Vedas. Chapter III is a unique technical and psychological dissertation on the function of Maya as it relates to error in perception. Chapter IV gives a preview of the functioning of Maya in science.

Singh, R.P.
Vedanta of Sankara. Jaipur, Bharat Publishing House, 1949. 425p.

Author has collected the works of Sankara, has critically evaluated and compared with the writings of Thibaut, Radhakrishnan, Belvalkar, Das Gupta, etc.

Thibaut, George. *tr.*
Vedanta-Sutras with commentary by Sankaracarya. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1890. 443p.

It is the translation into English of the two adhyays of Vedanta Sutra with critical commentary.

Vedanta Desika.
Srimad Rahasyatrayasara translated into English by M.R. Rajagopala Ayyangar.

Kumbakonam, Agnihothram Ramanuja Thathachariar, 1956. 591p.

Discusses a brief account of the succession of Acharyas, the heritage of Jivatma and how he lost it.

Warrier, A.G. Krishna.

Concept of Mukti in Advaita Vedanta. Madras, the University, 1961.

The work constitutes the doctoral thesis of Madras University. Author presents a clear and comprehensive account of Advaita with particular reference to concept of Mukti.

2. RELIGION

General Reference Works

Albert, E.M.
A select bibliography on values, ethics and aesthetics in the behavioural science and philosophy. Illinois, Free Press of Glincoe, 1959. 342p.

Arshi, Imtiyaz Ali
Catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in Raza Library Rampur. Raza Library Trust, 1963. 2Vols.

These two volumes comprise detailed description of Arabic manuscripts available in Raza Library.

Azizjang, Bahadur.
Author-catalogue of the Hyderabad collection of manuscripts and printed books. Calcutta, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1913. 62p.

Author-catalogue of manuscripts and books in Arabic, Persian and Urdu presented in 1907 by Nawab of Hyderabad to the library of Asiatic Society.

Bacon, Elizabeth, E.
Selected and annotated bibliography of the Sociology of India. New Haven, Human Relations Area Files, 1957.

This is a fairly comprehensive survey including sections on art, history and religion.

Balfour Edward. *ed.*
Encyclopaedia of India. Madras, Scottish and Adelphi Presses, 1817. 5 Vols.

A factual study of mineral, vegetable, animal kingdoms, arts, places, religion and people of India and of Eastern and Southern Asia arranged in dictionary order.

Birajmohan.
Descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts available in the Sanskrit College. Calcutta, Sanskrit College, 1963. 144p.

Bombay Historical Society.
Annual bibliography of Indian history and indology. Bombay, the author, 1936-42. 5 Vols.

A comprehensive annotated bibliography of different types of reference tools, and subjects such as anthropology, sociology, psychology, etc.

Books on India. Supplement to Index India. Jaipur, Rajasthan University Library, 1969. 48, xiip.

This is a bibliography which provides 2365 entries arranged under 24 subject headings in the fields of social sciences and humanities.

Brandon, S.G.F. *ed.*
A dictionary of comparative religion. London, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1970. 704p.

Brown, J. Coggin.

Catalogue Paison of the pre-historic antiquities in the Indian Museum at Calcutta. Simla, Archaeological Survey of India, 1917. 155p.

Catalogue of prehistoric antiquities of the Indian Museum which were collected by officers of the Geological Survey of India.

Calcutta, Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Catalogue of printed books in European languages in the library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Calcutta, the author, 1908. 380p.

A catalogue of printed books arranged alphabetically according to authors.

Calcutta, Asiatic Society of Bengal

List of Arabic and Persian manuscripts. Calcutta, the author, 1908. 60p.

List of Arabic and Persian manuscripts acquired on behalf of the Government of India by Asiatic Society of Bengal during 1903-1907.

Calcutta, National Library

(A) Bibliography of dictionaries and encyclopaedia in Indian languages. Calcutta, the author, 1964. 165p.

It includes scientific, technical and other subject dictionaries and encyclopaedia etc. The bibliography is in 18 sections and each language group is divided into two sections unilingual and bilingual.

Calcutta, National Library.

(A) Bibliography on Indology. Calcutta, the author, 1960. 3 Vols.

Entries in Volume 1 and Volume 2 are arranged according to regions in an alphabetical order with subject and author indexes at the end.

Census of India.

Census Atlas. Vol. 1, Part IX, Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1970. 423 p.

The Atlas seeks to represent, at a glance, the demographic, socio-economic and cultural situation of the country. Most of the maps depict the country as revealed through the 1961 Census data.

Dandekar, R.N.

Vedic bibliography. Bombay, Karnatak Publishing House, 1946. 2Vols.

An uptodate, comprehensive and analytically arranged register of all important work done since 1930 in the field of Veda and allied antiquities including Indus Valley Civilization. The second volume was published in 1961 by the Poona University.

Dowson, John.

Classical dictionary of Hindu mythology and religion, geography, history and literature. London, Routledge, 1957. xv, 411p.

Derived entirely from the publications of European scholars, the information contained in this book covers Indian mythology and religion.

Elliot, Henry M. *ed.*

(A) History of India as told by its own historians edited by Henry M. Elliot and John Dowson. Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1964. 8Vols.

This monumental compilation of translation by various hands provides ready access to a vast amount of source material from 9th century, culled from court chronicles, travel accounts, biographies and similar works written mainly in Persian and Arabic.

Encyclopaedia of religion and ethics, ed. by James Hastings Edinburgh, T & T. Clark, 1954, 12 Vols.

Farquhar, J.N.

An outline of religious literature of India. London, Humphrey Milford, 1970. 451 p.

The author examines the sacred books of Hindu religion in India.

Garrett, John.

Classical dictionary of India, illustrative of the mythology, philosophy, literature, antiquities, arts, manners, customs of the Hindus. Delhi, Orient Publishers, 1971. 2 Vols.

Gidwani, N.N. *ed.*

Index India. Jaipur, Rajasthan University Library, 1967. 2 Vols.

Quarterly documentation list started from 1967 of selected articles, editorials, notes, letters, etc. from periodicals and newspapers published in the English language all over the world. Four issues are to be cumulated every year.

Gopalachari, K. *ed.*

Gazetteer of India. Indian Union. Delhi, Publications Division, 1965. V. 1.

The Gazetteer of India to be published in 4 volumes deals with various aspects of Indian problems and facts. The present volume describes the country and people of India.

Goriawala, Mu'izz.

(A) Descriptive catalogue of the Fyzee collection of Ismaili manuscripts. Bombay, the University, 1965. 172 p.

In 1957 Mr. A.A.A. Fyzee, made a gift of a collection of his manuscripts to the library of the University of Bombay and these manuscripts have been catalogued in this work.

Hastings, James. *ed.*

Encyclopaedia of religion and ethics. Edinburgh, T & T Clark, 1954. 12 Vols.

Imperial Gazetteer of India. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1907. 26 Vols.

The work gives a statistical study of the 240 districts under the British and similar information gathered by diverse means for the native states. Individual gazetteers were prepared for many of the districts.

Impex reference catalogue of Indian books. New Delhi, Indian Book Export and Import, 1964. 468 p.

List of all important Indian books (in English) in print arranged in one alphabetical order. Gives details as to author, title, sub title, number of pages, year of publication, classification and publisher of every book under author, title and catch word title.

India.

India; a reference annual. Delhi, Publications Division, 1976.

It provides authentic information on various aspects of our national life and activities. It contains chapters on land and people, cultural activities, government, education, defence, health, social welfare, etc.

India International Centre, New Delhi.

Early writings on India, a catalogue of books on India in English language published before 1900. New Delhi, the author, 1967. 124 p.

This is a catalogue of books on India in English language published before 1900.

Indian Bibliographical Centre, Varanasi.

Indian books 1969. Varanasi, the author, 1970. 320 p.

It lists all the books published in the English language in 1969 in India and is expected to be published every year. The arrangement of entries is under author, title and subject. An uptodate list of publishers' addresses is also included.

International Bibliography of the History of Religions.

Leiden, A.E.J. Brill, 1952.

The religion of India-- Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, etc. are separately treated.

Jackson, S.M. *ed.*

The new Schaff Herzog encyclopaedia of religious knowledge. Michigan, Baker Book House, 1957. 15 Vols.

Karambelkar, V.W.

Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in Nagpur University library. Nagpur, University Library, 1957. 531 p.

List of Sanskrit manuscripts in the Nagpur University Library.

Katrak, J.C.

Oriental treasures. Bombay, the author, 1941. xxii, 295 p.

A condensed tabular descriptive statement of over a thousand manuscripts and of their colophons written in Iranian and Indian languages and lying in the private libraries of Parsis in different centres of Gujarat.

Kesavan, B.S. *ed.*
(The) National bibliography of Indian literature 1901-1953. New Delhi, Sahitya Akademi, 1962. 4 Vols.

An annual cumulative volume of the Indian National Bibliography covering current publications in all the Indian languages recognised by the constitution and received in National library. Contains alphabetical and classified parts dealing with general and government publications arranged according to the Decimal Scheme of classification with colon numbers also.

Kirpal Singh.
(A) Catalogue of Persian and Sanskrit manuscripts in the Sikh History Research Department. Amritsar, Khalsa College, 1962. 148 p.

Catalogue of historical material written in Persian and Sanskrit pertaining to the modern history of the Punjab beginning from the year 1469 A.D.

Kirpal Singh.
Catalogue of Punjabi and Urdu manuscripts in the Sikh History Research Department. Amritsar, Khalsa College, 1963. 251 p.

Descriptive catalogue of 28[illegible] Punjabi (Gurumukhi) and 42 Urdu manuscripts including one of Punjabi in Persian script.

Kotovsky, G.G.
Bibliography of India. Moscow, Oriental Literature Publishing House, 1965. 60[illegible] p.

This reference book covers literature on India published in U.S.S.R. from 18th century upto 1964 in Russian and other languages.

Larousse encyclopaedia of mythology. London, Batchworth Press, 1959. 500 p.

London, Royal Asiatic Society.
Catalogue of printed books published before 1932 in the library of Royal Asiatic Society. London, the author, 1940.

A catalogue of works mainly on Indian history and indology. Appendices contain information on gazetteers and periodicals.

Macdonell, A.A.
Vedic index of names and subjects. Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1958. 544 p.

Marshall, D.N.
Mughals in India, a bibliographical survey. Bombay, Asia, 1967. 634 p.

Annotated bibliography of original manuscripts of the sources for the study of India during the Mughal period.

Mishra, Umesh.
Descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in Ganganath Jha Research Institute. Allahabad, Ganganath Jha Research Institute, 1967. 2 Vols.

This is a descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts available in the library of the Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad.

Mohinder Singh.
Learned institutions in India, activities and publications. Allahabad, Balgovind Prakashan, 1969. 272p.

A comprehensive list of well-known institutions describing their scope, objectives, publications, subjects, etc. It provides an alphabetical index also.

Moraes, George M.
Bibliography of indological studies, 1943. Bombay, Examiner Press, 1952.

Aimed at meeting the needs of scholars engaged in the study and pursuit of all the branches of Indian history and culture, this bibliography contains reference to books, reviews and articles in summaries of great detail.

The mythology of all races. New York, Cooper Squire, 1964. 13 Vols.

Nifor Guide to Periodicals 1955-56. Poona, National Information Service, 1955. 385p.

It is a list of Indian periodicals with full details about period, publisher, etc. published in 23 Indian languages arranged in a classified order with a list of un classed periodicals at the end and a subject index.

Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.
Descriptive catalogue of the Islamic manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, the author, 1939-61. 4 Vols.

Comprehensive catalogue with detailed description of Islamic manuscripts in 4 volumes. Volume one has been edited by P.P. Subrahmanya Sastri and the remaining three volumes by T. Chandrasekharan.

Poona Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.
Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts. Poona, the author, 1964-66.

Descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts on Veda, Kavya and Dharmasastra.

Ramachandra Dikshitar, V.R., 1896-1954.
The Purana index. Madras, the University, 1951 2 Vols

A voluminous lexicon indexing the names that occur in five of the Puranas viz. the Bhagavata, the Brahmanda, the Matsya, the Vayu and the Vishnu

Sacred books of the east, edited by F. Max Muller Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1966. 50 Vols

Saklatwalla, Jamshedji E. *comp.*
Bibliography of Religion. Bombay, Allan Press, 1922. iii 3,142p. xviip.

Mainly Avestan and Vedic; contains about 3000 entries.

Sengupta, Benoyendra.
Indiana, a select list of reference and representative books

on all aspects of Indian life and culture. Calcutta, World Press, 1966. 125p.

It is a classified list of reference works and representative treatises on the major aspects of indological study.

Sharma, Aryendra.
Catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in Osmania University Library. Hyderabad, Sanskrit Academy, Osmania University, 1964. 328p.

The catalogue contains description of 2568 manuscripts arranged into broad divisions and several sub-divisions according to subjects.

Sher Singh.
Indian books in print 1955-67. Delhi, Indian Bureau of Bibliographies, 1969. 1116p.

It is a select bibliography of English language books published in India during 1955-67. It covers over 40,000 books published by some 1,500 publishers during the period.

Taraporevala, V.D.B.
Mughal bibliography; select Persian sources for the study of Mughals in India. Bombay, the New Books, 1962. 164p.

List of selected Persian sources.

Up-to-date encyclopaedia of all Indological publications published in India and other countries relating to ancient Indian learning : classified and arranged subject-wise in alphabetical order. Delhi, Meharchand Lachhmandas, 1962, 385p.

Lists publications in English, Sanskrit, Hindi and other languages in classified order; among the classes the sequence is alphabetical annotation provided to a few selected titles ; for others only bibliographical information has been given.

Vedic bibliography. Bombay, Karnatak Publishing House, 1946. xx, 398p.

An uptodate, comprehensive, and analytically arranged register of all important work done since 1930 in the field of Veda and allied antiquities including Indus Valley Civilization.

Watson, J. Forbes, *ed.*
People of India. London, India Museum, 1868. 5Vols.

A series of photographic illustrations with detailed description of races and tribes of Hindustan.

Wood, Ernest.
Vedanta Dictionary. London, Peter Owen, 1964. 225p.

The book forms an excellent reading and text book on the subject of Vedanta, which covers both the philosophy of life and working of the mind in which in many respects the ancient Brahmins of India were astonishingly expert.

3. HINDUISM

Aiyar, P.S. Sivaswamy.

Evolution of Hindu moral ideals. Calcutta, the University, 1935. vii, 242p.

A lecture delivered by the author under the auspicious of the Kamala lectureship.

Atkinson, Edwint, T.

Religion in the Himalayas. Delhi, Cosmo, 1974. vi, 236p.

This book is an off-print from the Himalayan Gazetteer, Volume 11, forming chapters VIII, IX, X and is complete in itself. The present book is a history of religion in the Himalayas giving a detailed account of all the religious places of the region with their festivals and religious beliefs, rituals and ceremonies etc.

Bandopadhyay, Hari Benoy.

Hindu religion and culture : a scientific discussion. Hooghly, the author, 1974. xiii, vii, 249p.

A rare endeavour to formulate the philosophic basis of Hindu religious and cultural stream as visualized by the author during his meditations for the supreme truth.

Barth, A.

Religions of India. Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1963. xxiv, 309p.

The present work begins with the Vedic religions and continues through ritualistic and philosophical Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism to Hinduism.

Bhattacharya Tarapoda.

(The) Cult of Brahma. Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1969. xxii, 318p. plts.

The knowledge of the existence of a cult of Brahma in ancient India throws light on various problems of Indian religion, tradition and art.

Baird, Robert D.

Indian and far eastern religious thought by Robert D. Baird and Alfred Bloom. New York, Harper & Row, 1972. 306p.

The present volume provides an introduction to the scholarly study of some of the religious traditions involved in human history and provides accurate descriptions of the rituals, myths, symbolic devices, belief systems and social organizations of the world's religions.

Bhardwaj, S.M.

Hindu places of pilgrimage in India; a study in cultura geography. Delhi, Thomson Press, 1973. 258p.

Dahlquist, Allan.

Megasthenes and Indian religion: a study in motives and types. Stockholm, Almqvist & Wiksell, 1962. 320p.

The author traces the history of Indian religion.

Das Gupta, S.B.

Aspects of Indian religious thought. Calcutta, A. Mukherjee, 1957. iii, 247p.

Brings some of the aspects of Indian religious thought which have sustained this country through the ages.

Desai, Nileshvari Y.
Ancient Indian society, religion and mythology as depicted in the Markandeya Purana. Baroda, M.S. University, 1968. xxxiv, 292p.

Farquhar, J.N.
Outline of the religious literature of India. Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1966. xxviii, 451p.

"...the narrative is supplemented by excellent bibliography (p. 362-405) in which the writings recorded are arranged by their schools and also, as far as possible, in accordance with their data."

Guru Nanak University Library, Amritsar
Religion : a select bibliography compiled on the auspicious occasion of first anniversary of foundation day of Guru Nanak University, Amritsar 23rd-24th November 1970. Amritsar, the author, 1970. xi, 106p.

Contains a supplement of manuscripts and rare books.

Gandhi, M.K.
All religions are true, edited by Anand T Hingorani. Bombay, Pearl Publications, 1962. x, 253p.

This collection deals with Gandhiji's views on the fundamental unity and equality of religions, the brotherhood of man, and the true nature and purpose of religion.

Harbans Singh.
(An) Introduction to Indian religions by Harbans Singh and Lal Mani Joshi. Patiala, Guru Gobind Singh Department of Religious Studies, Punjabi University, 1973. vi, 269 p.

Deals with the religions of Indian origin - Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism, chapters on these four traditions are preceded by a short one on our prehistoric religious heritage.

Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.
Transactions of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study. Simla, the author, 1956. Vol. 1.

The collection of papers read in the seminar 'Religion and Society' organised by the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.

Karmarkar, A.P.
(The) Religions of India. Lonavala, Mira Publishing House, 1950. Vol. 1.

The Vratya or Dravidian systems comprising Saivism, Saktism, Zoolartry, Dendrolatry and other minor systems.

Keith, A.B.
The religion and philosophy of the Vedas and Upanishads (Harvard Oriental Series 31, 32). Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1925. 2 Vols.

Konow, Sten.
Religions of India. Copenhagen, G.E.C. Gad Publisher, 1949. 214p.

Translated from the Dutch by Sten Konow.

Max Weber.
Religion of India. Illinois, Free Press, 1958. vii, 392p.

The Sociology of Hinduism and Buddhism.

Menen, Aubrey.
The new mystics and the true Indian tradition. London, Thames and Hudson, 1974. 239p.

Nivedita, Sister
Religion and Dharma. Mayavati, Swami Yogeshwarananda (Advaita Ashram), 1952. xii, 152p.

A collection of essays written to uplift and arouse the young men and women of India so that they can fulfil the great destiny.

Radhakrishnan, S.
Hindu view of life. New York, George Allen & Unwin, 1957. 133p.

Upton lectures delivered at Manchester College, Oxford, 1926.

Radhakrishnan, S.

Religion and Society. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1947. 248p.

This book is based on notes of lectures delivered in the universities of Calcutta and Banaras in the winter of 1942.

Raghu Vira. *tr.*

Vedic mysticism., Lahore, New Era Publications, 1932. Vol. 1.

Selected Vedic chants with English translation; verses contain the original, recto translation. Plates are accompanied by guard-sheets with descriptive letterpress.

Ramanujacharya.

Introduction to the Vedarthasangraha. Mangalore, Mangalore Trading Association, 1957. vi, 168p.

Ramaswami, Aiyer, Chetpat.

Phases of religion and culture. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1949. iv, 118p.

Religions of the world. Calcutta, Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, 1938. 2 Vols.

Contains the entire proceedings of the International Parliament of Religions held in Calcutta in 1937.

Renou, Louis.

Religions of ancient India, translated by S.M. Fynn. London, the University, 1953. ix, 139p.

Jordon lectures in comparative religion 1951. Includes a lecture on Jainism.

Ross, Floyd Hiatt.

(The) Meaning of life in Hinduism and Buddhism. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1952. xi, 167p.

Shows how Hinduism and Buddhism have tackled what to them is the fundamental question: who am I ?

Shridattabal,

Love and life; lectures delivered at Bangalore. June '72 Kolhapur, S.K. Desai, 1974. 45p.

Discourses on Hinduism.

Singhal, Jwala Prasad.

(The) Changeable and the unchangeable in religion New Delhi, Sadgyan Sadan, 1965. xv, 225p

An account of the modern challenge to religion and gives an outline of a religious view of life which will satisfy the intellectual, the emotional, the ethical and the spiritual needs of man.

Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benaras

World's eternal religion. Benaras, the author, n.d xxxvi, 246p.

In the first three chapters the author deals with the universality of Dharma (religion), the fourth chapter contains an exposition of the Karmic law, chapter five to eleven contain an exposition of worship in all its phases together with means of direct help to worship

Thomas, P.

Epics, myths and legends of India; a comprehensive survey of the sacred lore of the Hindus and Buddhists. Bombay, Taraporevala, 1944. 132p. 237 illus.

An attempt . . . to give the reader a faithful representation of the mythological systems of the Hindus and Buddhists. Bibliography —P. 124.

Glossary and Index (in one alphabet) —P. 125-32.

Wadiyar, Jaya Chamaraja.

Religion and man. Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1965. vii, 40p.

A collection of two lectures: (i) Roots of religion in Vedic thought (ii) Religion and the values of human life in Hindu thought.

Weber, M.
Religion of India. Illinois, Free Press, 1958. vii, 392p.

The sociology of Hinduism and Buddhism.

Yatiswarananda, Swami 1926-1973.
Reflections on Hinduism. Calcutta, Bharat Sevashram Sangha, 1969. 264p.

Includes quotations in Sanskrit.

Vedic Religion

Aurobindo, Sri.
Hymns to the mystic fires. Pondicherry, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, 1952. xxxvi, 607p.

Hymns to Agni from the Rig Veda translated in their esoteric sense.

Aurobindo, Sri.
On the Veda. Pondicherry, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, 1964. iii, 594p.

The contents of this volume were originally published in the Arya Journal.

Bhawe, S.S.
(The) Soma-Hymns of the Rigveda: a fresh interpretation. Baroda, Oriental Institute, 1957. 2Pts.

A translation of the Soma-hymns of the Rigveda (RV 9.1.75) is discussed in Pt. I and in Pt. II (RV. 9-16-50).

Bloomfield, Maurice.
(The) Religion of the Veda. Delhi, Indological Book House, 1972. ix, 300p.

This volume reproduces with some little amplification six lectures on the Religion of the Veda given before various learned institutions of America during the fall and winter of 1906-07.

Bloomfield, Maurice.
Vedic variants : a study of the variant readings in the repeated mantras of the Veda by Maurice Bloomfield and

Franklin Edgerton. Philadelphia, Linguistic Society of America, University of Pennsylvania, 1932. 2 Vols.

Describes the general plan and objects of the Vedic variants in volume I. The second volume of the Vedic variants deals primarily with phonetics; included also are graphic variations, false divisions between words and rimewords

Bose, Abinash Chandra.

Call of the Vedas. Bombay, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, 1954. xi, 278p.

The author views the Vedic religion in the historical perspective, defines its spiritual attitude and studies some of its more salient aspects.

Bose, Abinash Chandra.

Hymns from the Vedas. Bombay, Asia, 1966. xv, 387p.

The author has selected certain hymns and edited them with Sanskrit text and English verse translation. The book has also an introduction which explains how the whole Indian culture is based on the fundamental values formulated in the Vedic hymns — the concepts of rita or the order of the world, satya or the truth of the world, tapas or the way of austerity and discipline by which truth can be gained.

Chakravarti, A. *tr.*

Tirukural. Madras, Diocesan Press, 1953. lxix, 648p.

The author emphasizes the ethical, social and economic points of view and brings out the unique character and value of the ancient culture and civilization of the Tamil land.

Dandekar, R.N.

Post-Vedic literature. Poona, the University, 1965. 37p.

Desai, Gandabhai G.

Thinking with the Yajur Veda. Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1967. xxvi, 184p.

Brings out the spirit of the harmony of the Brahma (knowledge) and the Ksatra (action) worships in the Yajur Veda.

Devi Chand. *tr.*
Sama Veda. Hoshiarpur, the author, 1963. 370p.

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Yajur Veda. Hoshiarpur, the author, 1959. 353p.

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Fausset, Hugh I'Anson.
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Gonda, J.
Vision of the Vedic poets. Hague, Mouton, 1963. 372p.

This publication is concerned mainly with Dhih in the Rig Veda.

Griffith, Ralph, T.H. *tr.*
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This translation is greatly based on the commentary of the famous scholiast Sayan, and is the only metrical rendering in English of this immortal scripture.

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This book which is divided into six chapters, ventures to analyse the probable date of origin and development of the epics. The author stresses more on the method of analysis than on synthesis. Its other chapters deal with epic philosophy, versification and allied subjects.

Karambelkar, V.W.

(The) Atharva Veda and the Ayur Veda. Nagpur, Usha Karambelkar, 1961. x, 312p.

It gives the history of Hindu medicine of the Vedic age and the treatment of different diseases.

Lal, P. *tr.*

(The) Golden womb of the sun; Rigvedic songs. Calcutta, Writers Workshop, 1965. 168p.

The author uses the resources of archaic and modern English in order to communicate the rich imagination, spiritual vision and melodic line of the sacred songs. The Golden womb of the sun catches chants and enchantments never before communicated in Vedic translation.

Macdonell, A.A. *tr.*

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Vedic mythology. Varanasi, Indological Book House, 1963, 189p.

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This book provides, the scientific and interpretative perspective necessary for an understanding of the Vedas. It shows how the depth and range of Vedic wisdom is consistent with modern science.

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Critical study of Rig Veda. (1.137-163) New Delhi, Patanjal Publications, 1963. viii, 439p.

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Hymns from the Rig Veda edited with Sayana's commentary notes and a translation. Poona, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, 1959. 342p.

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The sacred Kural or the Tamil Veda of Tiruvalluvar. Calcutta, Y.M.C.A Publishing House, 1958. xi 157p.

The translations in this book have all been made from the original with the help of the best commentaries available.

Purani, A.B.

Studies in Vedic interpretation (on the lines of Sri Aurobindo). Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1963. 296p.

Traces the Vedas on the lines of Sri Aurobindo's interpretation. Also includes some Vedic word studies. A chapter giving interpretations of Yaska, Sayana and Sri Aurobindo is also provided.

Radhakrishnan, S.

Bhagavadgita. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1958. 388p.

The author provides an authoritative and inspiring guide to the meaning and message of the Bhagavadgita.

Radhakrishnan, S. *tr.*

(The) Brahma Sutra: the philosophy of spiritual life. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1960.

The author deals with the problems raised by his contemporaries with their views on cosmology but these dated answers are not the essentials of its teaching. The author has followed principally Sankara's commentary which is accepted generally by others except in those places where doctrinal differences are indicated.

Rahurkar, V.G.

(The) Seers of the Rig Veda. Poona, the University, 1964. xx, 321p.

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Raja, C. Kunhan. *tr.*

Asya Vamasya Hymn (the riddle of the universe) Rig Veda (1-164). Madras, Ganesh, 1956. xl, 136p.

The hymn presented in this book is the last of a group of 25 hymns in the first Mandala out of the ten Mandalas into which the 1017 hymns are divided, and this group is by a poet named Dirghatamas.

Raja, C. Kunhan.

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Further lights; the Veda and the Tantra. Madras, Sri Aurobindo Library, 1951. iv, 256p.

Shastri, Shakuntala Rao.

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In this volume we enter the stage of the Dharmasutra, codification of the sacred law, followed by an age of commentators, and then of schools of interpretation, authorities and digests.

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The present edition of the Kauthuma-Grhya is based on a copy of the only manuscript of the work deposited in the Mysore Oriental Research Institute Library

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(The) New Vedic selection, by N Kanta Nath Shastry Telang and B.B. Chaubey Varanasi, Prachya Bharati Prakashana, 1965. V.P.

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Hinduism. London, Hutchinson's University Library, 1948. viii, 171p.

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Fundamentals of Hinduism. Calcutta, Das Gupta 1950. xiv, 177p.

Presents the fundamental principles and doctrines of the Hindu religion with its philosophical background.

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Some aspects of the history of Hinduism. Poona, the University, 1967. 142p.

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The book was presented in the form of six lectures given by Professor Dasgupta in 1926, as the Norman Wait Harris Foundation lectures at Northwestern University.

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Vable, D.

(An) Introduction to modern India and Hinduism. Jaipur, Apollo Publication, 1962. v, 110p.

Describes briefly the three revolutions which brought about the rebirth of a new and independent India and introduces Hinduism as interpreted by its reformers.

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The present work is a learned thesis on S'raddha or ancestor-worship of the Hindus. The S'raddha form of ancestor-worship owes its origin to the Vedas. The stages of its historical development have been clearly shown in this book.

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Bhakti cult in ancient India. Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1965. xxxix, 411p.

The author gives a running survey of the various aspects of the cult of Bhakti in ancient India, particularly the Krishnaite Bhakti groups of North India with the history, beliefs and practices of the Madhavas, Nimbārkas, Vishnu Swāmins Chaitanyas, Vallabhas and the minor sects of India.

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Pratyabhijnahrdayam, Samskrta text. Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1963. ii, 170p.

The word 'Pratyabhijna' means recognition. The Pratyabhijña system is Advaitavad and the details of the teaching are explicitly given.

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Hindu Sanskaras. Benaras, Vikrama Publications, 1949. xxvii, 546p.

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An account of its (Arya Samaj) origin, doctrines and activities with a biographical sketch of the founder, Lala Lajpat Rai.

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Indian study of love and death. Calcutta, G.R. Bhattacharyya, 1963. 75p.

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Ten Upanishads. Shivanandanagar, Divine Life Society, 1974. 307p.

Thirteen principal Upanishads. London, Oxford University Press, 1951. xvi, 1587p.

A faithful rendering of the original Sanskrit texts a translation which will show exactly what the revered Upanishads say.

Upanishads.
(The) Brahadaranyaka Upanishad. Mylapore, Sri Ramakrishna Math, 1951. xxxiv, 515p.

Upanishads.

(The) Isa Upanishad. Calcutta, Writers Workshop, 1968. 16p.

Translated by P. Lal with an essay on the difficulties of translation based on a study of the Yeats-Purohit version of the Isa Upanishad.

Upanishads.

Kathopanisad. Mylapore, Sri Ramakrishna Math, 1952. 116p.

Includes original verses, construed text (anvaya) with a literal word by word translation, English rendering of each stanza, copious and introductory notes.

4. BUDDHISM

Reference Works

Alexander, P.C.
Buddhism in Kerala. Annamalai Nagar, the University, 1949. viii, 206 p.

Arya-Cura.
The Jataka-Mala. Cambridge, University Press, 1943. 254p. (Harvard Oriental series No. I)

Bibliography on Buddhism edited by the commemoration committee for Prof. Shinsho Hanayana's sixty-first birthday. Tokyo, Hokuseido Press, 1961. xiii, 869 p.

Buddhist Lodge, (London).
Brief glossary of Buddhist terms translated by E.W. Burlingame, 2nd edition. London, the author, 1937. 99p.

Burlingame, E.W. *tr.*
Buddhist legends translated from the original Pali text.

London, Luzac, 1969. 3 Vols. (Harvard Oriental Series No. 28, 29, 30).

Chattopadhyaya, Alaka, etc. *comp. & ed.*
Catalogue of Indian (Buddhist) texts in Tibetan translation, Kanjur & Tanjur; alphabetically rearranged. Calcutta, Indo-Tibetan Studies, 1972. 4 Vols.

Index of Sanskrit titles and authors of works appearing in the two Tibetan canonical collection, Kanjur and Tanjur.

Cowell, E.R. *ed.*
The Jataka or stories of the Buddha's former birth translated from the Pali. London, Luzac, 1957. 3 Vols.

The work contains 550 Jatakas or birth-stories which are arranged in 22 "Nipatas" or books. Each story opens with a preface called the "Paccuppannavatthu" which relates to the particular circumstances in the Buddha's life which led him to tell the story of his previous existence.

Encyclopaedia of Buddhism, edited by G.P. Malalsekera. Colombo, Government of Ceylon, 1961. 152 p.

The encyclopaedia aims at giving a comprehensive account of the origins of this world religion and developments that have taken place during a period of more than 25 centuries. It includes information on the doctrines of Buddhism and their growth, rites, ceremonies, details of Buddhist shrines, places of pilgrimage, literatures connected with Buddhism etc.

Humphreys, C. *ed.*
Buddhist students' manual. London. Buddhist Society, 1956. 279 p.

Review by M. Scaligero in East and West, Vol. 8, No. 2, 1956, p. 232-33. Contains a brief glossary of Buddhist terms; an analysis of the Pali canon, and an analysis of the Mahayana scriptures.

Humphreys, Christmas.
Popular dictionary of Buddhism (Pali-English). London, Arco Publications, 1962. 223 p.

Review by G. Tucci in East and West, Vol. 14, Nos. 3-4, p. 275. Based on A.C. March's "A brief glossary of Buddhist terms, a popular presentation."

Hamilton, Clarence, H.
Buddhism in India, Ceylon, China and Japan; a reading guide. Chicago, 1931. viii, 107 p.

Contains some 150 entries.

Kern Johan Hendrik Casper.
Manual of Indian Buddhism. Strassburg, Verlag Von Karl J. Trubner, 1896. 137 p.

Mahavyutpatti, Pentaglot.
Dictionary of Buddhist terms in Sanskrit, Tibetan, Manchurian, Mongolian and Chinese edited by Raghuvira. Delhi, International Academy of Indian Culture, 1961. ii, 453 p. (Satapitaka Series, V. 19 ; Bhota Pitaka, V. [illegible]).

An abridged version of Mahavyutpatti but it does not follow the same order.

Nyanatiloka.
Buddhist dictionary : Manual of Buddhist terms and doctrines, Pali, 2nd Revised Edition. Colombo, Frewin, 1956. iv, 198 p. (Island Hermitage Publications, No. 1).

Offers precise and authentic definitions and explanations of canonical and post-canonical terms and doctrines, based on Sutta, Abhidhamma and commentaries, and illustrated by quotations taken from these sources, the aim being to produce a complete exposition of the teachings of Buddhism. The short appendix is an attempt at a chronological fixing of terms not found, or not found in this form or meaning, in the oldest parts of Sutta-pitaka.

Stcherbatsky, F. Th.
Buddhist logic. New York, Dover Publications, 1962. 2 Vols.

Warren, H.C. *ed.*
Visuddhimagga of Buddhaghosacariya. Cambridge, University Press, 1950. 616 p. (Harvard Oriental Series No. 41).

General Works

Bapat, P.V. *ed.*
2500 years of Buddhism. New Delhi, Publications Division, 1959. xxiv, 499 p.

Gives a short account of the story of Buddhism in the last 2500 years.

Ceylon, Ministry of Home Affairs, Lanka Bauddha Mandalaya. (The) Path of Buddhism. Ceylon, Lanka Bauddha Mandalaya, n.d. 299 p.

Consists of "Buddhism for the beginner", "The Light of Asia", "The Dhammapada", "The Word of the Buddha" and "The Significance of the Buddha Jayanti".

Conze, Edward.
Buddhism. 2nd ed. Oxford, Bruns Cassirer, 1953. 212 p.

Deals with Buddhism as a religion and as a philosophy in its essence and development. Chapters on Tantra or usagical Buddhism and non-Indian developments are of special significance.

Guruge, A.W.P. *ed.*
2500 Buddha Jayanti Souvenir. Colombo, The Lanka Buddha Mandalaya, n.d. 140 p.

Describes the significance of the Buddha Jayanti and evaluates the benefits rendered to humanity by the Buddha and his teachings.

Hardy, Robert Spencer.
Manual of Buddhism. Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1967. 533 p.

Studies Buddhism taking into account its modern development.

Humphreys, Christmas.
Buddhism. Middlesex, Penguin, 1952. 254 p.
Gives the various definitions of Buddhism which is in fact a family of religions and philosophies.

Humphreys, Christmas. *ed.*
Wisdom of Buddhism. London, Michael Joseph, 1960. 280 p.

This is an attempt to compile a balanced selection from Buddhist writings. There are chapters on the Buddha,

Tibetan Buddhism, concentration and meditation, the Buddhist order and Nirvana.

I. Tsing.
(A) Record of the Buddhist religion. Delhi, Munshi Ram Manoharlal, 1966. lxiv, 240 p.

Enumerates in detail all the important rules which the followers of Buddhism follow in India and Malaya in their day to day life as rules of conduct and morality.

Jacobson, Nolan Pliny.
Buddhism; the religion of analysis. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1966. 202p.

Discusses Buddhism and says that it is a religion of analysis which leads in turn to understanding, to detachment and transcendant power over all the vicissitudes of life.

Joshi, L.M.
Buddhism. Patiala, Panjabi University, 1969. xi, 130p.

This volume on Buddhism consists of five chapters preceded by a historical survey. The origin of Buddhism, the life and teachings of the Buddha, the growth and development of Buddhist movement in India together with a brief survey of the art and literature of Buddhism.

Kern, H.
Manual of Indian Buddhism. Varanasi, Indological Book House, 1968. 149p.

The book consists of four parts which deal with introduction, life of Buddha, the law of the Buddha, the congregation, modes of worship and ecclesiastical history.

Lamotte, Etienne.
Spirit of ancient Buddhism. Venezia, Instituto Perla Collaborrazione Culturale, 1961. 65p.

Presents some of the problems solved by Sakyamuni in the sermon of Banaras.

Morgan, Kenneth. *ed*
Path of the Buddha, Buddhism interpreted by Buddhists. New York, the Ronald Press, 1956. x, 432p.

Presents Buddhism from the Buddhist point of view. It is an earnest attempt on the part of eleven Buddhist scholars to describe the beliefs and practices of the Buddhist world twenty-five centuries after the Buddha.

Narada, Thera.

Buddhism in a nutshell. Pondicherry, Aurobindo Ashram, 1959. 75p.

Rhys Davids, T.W.

Buddhism. London, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1893. viii, 250p.

Traces the developments of Buddhism from its rise in India through its various fortunes and its progress in the countries to which it spread.

Sangharakshita Bhikshu.

(A) Suvey of Buddhism. Bangalore, the Indian Institute of World Culture, 1957. viii, 500p.

Narrates the story of Buddha and Buddhism. Also takes into account the different Hinayana and Mahayana schools of Buddhism.

Schecter, Jerrold.

(The) New face of Buddha. London, Victor Gollancz, 1967. xix, 298p.

Buddhism's long history of contributing to political authority in Asian life continues today. It faces a new dilemma. The struggle for balance continues and the challenge is being faced in different ways by each Buddhist country.

Shastri, Ajay Mitra.

(An) Outline of early Buddhism. Varanasi, Indological Book House, 1965. viii, 176p.

The book collects together the information scattered in various inscriptional records giving very valuable information about the administration of the Buddha and monastic establishment.

‹y, Th.
ption of Buddhist Nirvana. London, Mouton, vi, 246p.

his views about Nirvana which meant a simple faith l's immortality, its blissful survival in a paradise, a merging from practices of obscure magic.

,J.
to Nirvana. London, John Murray, 1950. 95p.

isciple should aim not directly at release but at the career (Mahayana) of a Bodisatta and finally become dha. It is an admitted fact that the end remains the or the final aim of all the Bodhisattas and Buddhas attainment of Nirvana.

.
ism. London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1962. 96p.

ts a summary of the Buddhist religions. Chapters on of the Buddha and the Dharma are followed by an ation of the historical aspects of the religion and the hapter is concerned with Buddhism in the modern

exts & Translations

a.
ening of faith. London, Charles Skilton, 1961. 96p.

ook occupies in the literature of higher Buddhism a similar to that of our own new testament. It formu- he fundamental doctrines of the Mahayana school was written by one of the greatest poets of India gosha.

. *ed.*
imagga and Visuddhimagga. Poona, the author, lix, 171p.

thor attempts to give a very detailed synopsis of the imagga and has compared the same throughout with responding passages from the Visuddhimagga.

Bapat, P.V. *ed. & tr.*

Vimuktimarga ; Dhutaguna-Nirdesa. Bombay, Asia, 1964, xxx, 123p.

The book is thesis of Buddha's Dharma. He unfolds his Dhamma by telling the life of Siddhartha in simple, clear and dignified language.

Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, Jules.

(The) Buddha and his religion translated by Lama Ensor. Varanasi, Bhartiya Publishing House, 1974.

Buddhadatta, A.P. ("Mahathera") *ed. & tr.*

Dhammapadam; an anthology of sayings of the Buddha. Colombo, Colombo Apothecaries, n.d. vii, 114p.

Defines Dhammapada which is a collection of select verses from the Suttapitaka of the Buddhist literature. It has been in constant use among various schools of Buddhists and a complete knowledge of this was expected from members of the order.

Buddhaghosa.

Path of Purification. Colombo, R. Semage, 1956. xlix, 886p.

Systematically summarises and interprets the teaching of Buddha contained in the Pali tripitaka, which is now recognised as the oldest and the most authentic records of the Buddha's words.

Chang-Chun Lun.

Karatalaratna or the Jewel in hand. Santiniketan, Visva-bharati, 1949. xvi, 124p.

In order to offer facilities to the intelligent for entering into the truth by realising the Sunyata, the author says that he composed in brief this Shastra Karatalaratna.

Conze, Edward. *ed. & tr.*

Vajracchedika Prajnaparamita. Rome, I.S.M.E.O., 1957. 112p.

Discusses the historical context of Vajracchedika which is one of about 40 texts that make up the Prajnaparamita

literature. The Sutra is indeed one of the most profound sublime and influential of all Mahayana texts.

De, Gokuldas.
Singificance and importance of Jatakas. Calcutta, the University, 1951. xx, 184p.

Defines Jatakas which are a collection of the previous birth stories of Buddha. The Jatakas occupy the tenth place among the fifteen work of Khuddaka Nikaya of the sutta-pitaka which is one of the three pitakas of the Pali canon.

Dhammakitti, Mahasami.
Manual of Buddhist historical traditions. Calcutta, the University, 1963. 138p.

Translation of "Saddhamma Sangha".

Magness, T.
Samma Ditthi, a treatise on right understanding. Bangkok, Miss Ladda Valya, n.d. 122p.

The author says that in Buddhism, to be specific, development of the extra sensory faculties are never regarded as ends themselves but only as means to an end. An end which is not fantasies, dreams but an ineffable expansion into being.

Maties, Marion, L. *tr.*
Entering the path of enlightenment. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1970. 318p.

Contains the first complete translation of the Sanskrit Bodhicaryavatra of the poet Sanideva. This classic of Mahayana Buddhism has been compared to both the "Dhammapada" and the "Limitation of Christ".

Misra, G.S.P.
(The) Age of Vinaya. New Delhi, Munshi Ram Manoharlal, 1972. xvi, 298p.

Systematic presentation of the data in Vinaya. Based on an intensive study of the material in the context of the entire available historical and archaeological evidence from the age of Buddha.

Pachow, W.

Comparative study of the Pratimoksa. Santiniketan, Sino-Indian Cultural Society, 1955. v, 219p

Discusses the important aspects of the Pratimoksa including its position and relation with the Hindu law books, its growth and development, its antiquity as shown in the various Buddhist schools, its references to the Buddhist councils, its function and other significance

Soni, R.L. *tr.*

Life's highest blessings. Mondalaya, World Institute of Buddhist Culture, 1955. 146p.

The book consists of five chapters. Chapter one deals with the glorious Sutta, chapter two deals with Mahamangala Sutta, chapter three with notes and comments, chapter four with the highloads of blessings and lastly chapter five deals with conclusion.

Thera, Narada.

The Dhammapada. London, John Murray, 1954. xii, 88p.

The Dhammapada is one of the fifteen important treatises that comprise the Khuddaka Nikaya, the fifth smaller collection of the Sutta Pitaka, the basket of discourses.

Thera, Nyanapnika.

Satipatthana, the heart of Buddhist meditation. London, Rider, 1962. 223p.

Draws attention to the far, and deep reaching significance of the Buddha's way of mindfulness (Satipatthana) and to give initial guidance to an understanding of these teaching and their practical application.

Thomas, E.J.

Road to Nirvana. London, John Murray, 1950. vii, 95p.

This is a selection of the Buddhist scriptures translated into English from the Pali, a companion volume.

Thomas, E.J.

Quest of enlightenment. London, John Murray, 1950. vi, 89p.

This is a collection of select Buddhist scriptures translated into English from the Sanskrit.

Thompson, Edward, J. *ed.*
Early Buddhist scriptures. London, Kegan Paul. 1935. xxv, 232p.

The book aims at giving the chief characteristics as we find them in the Suttas on discourses and the Vinaya, a book of discipline. The scriptures also set out classifications of the doctrines and principles to be followed by the disciple in his training.

Vinoba Bhave. *ed.*
(The) Dhammapada (Nava-Samhita). Varanasi, Sarva Seva Sangh Prakashan, 1972. xlv, 256p.

This is the rearranged version of Dhammapada. It is a connecting link between the teachings of the medieval saints on one side and teachings of the Upanishads and the Gita on the other.

Warren, Henry Clarke.
Buddhism in translations. Massachusetts, Harvard University, 1953. xvi, 496p.

The aim of the present work is to take different ideas and conceptions found in Pali writings and present them to the reader in English. The selections of the first chapter are the Buddha, next follow those which deal chiefly with the doctrine while others concerning the order and secular life constitute the closing chapter of book.

Woodward, F.L. *tr.*
Minor anthologies of the Pali canon. London, Geoffrey Cumberlege, 1948. xv, 208p.

This short collection of eighty suttas consists of verses of a more or less cryptic nature taken from the Udana and the Itinuttaka to explain in their proper context prose stories which have been composed just as in the case with Jataka tales.

Allen, G.F.

Buddha's words and wisdom. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1959. 88p.

According to the author, man is an insecure non-entity. His suffering is traceable to his ignorance, to his craving and clinging. Eliminate these desires and attachments and which in turn will eliminate suffering.

Ambedkar, B.R.

Buddha and his dhamma. Bombay, People's Education Society, 1957. 599p.

Buddha rejected all extreme forms of austerities. But to encourage a life of simplicity and a life of few wants he allowed his followers to take to some practices that would be helpful to the inculcation of these qualities.

Basak, Radhagovinda.

Lectures on Buddha and Buddhism. Calcutta, Sambodhi Publications, 1961. vi, 129p.

Critical exposition of the great teacher's sermons. Includes the master's life sketched with the help of materials culled from rarely used sources and also an essay on the co-relation between Brahamanic Hinduism and Buddhism.

Burtt, E.A. *ed.*

Teachings of the compassionate Buddha. New York, New American Library, 1955. 247p.

According to the Buddha, selfish craving can be destroyed by right understanding, right purpose, right speech, right conduct, right vocation, right effort, right alertness and right concentration.

Byles, Marie Benzeville.

Footprints of Gautama the Buddha. London, Rider, 1957. 227p.

This is the story of portions of Buddha's ministerial life. Further, gives an account of the places which Buddha visited

before and after his enlightenment for propagating the cause of Buddhism.

Carus, Paul.
Gospel of Buddha. London, The Open Court, 1915. xx, 311p.

Buddhism in monistic. It claims that man's soul does not consist of two things, of an atman (self) and of a manas (mind or thoughts) that there is one reality, our thought, our mind or manas and this manas constitutes the soul.

Coomaraswamy, A.K.
Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism. Bombay, Asia, 1956. xii, 370p.

Discusses the Gospel of Buddhism according to the Buddhist scriptures and considers the Buddhist systems in relation to the Brahmanical systems and Christian mysticism which afford the nearest anologies.

Coomaraswamy, A.K.
Living thought of Gotama the Buddha. London, Cassell, 1948. x, 224p.

Quoting copiously from the Buddha's teaching the author describes the story of Buddha's life in detail, with an analysis of training and relations with others he depicts how Buddha's life was a life of trial and tribulation

Diwakar, R.R.
Bhagavan Buddha. Bombay, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1960. x, 200p.

Deals with the early life, first sermon at Saranath and the essence of Buddha's teaching. Compares Hinduism with Buddhism and outlines the causes of the decline of Buddhism in India.

Dutt, Sukumar.
Buddha and five after centuries. London, Luzac, 1957. xxiv, 259p.

The historicity of the so-called Buddhist councils, the place of the Theravada and its Pali canon in the Hinayana,

Ashoka's actual relationship to Buddhism, the evolution of the Mahayana etc., are some of the topics treated in this treatise.

Grimm, George.
Doctrine of the Buddha. Berlin, Akademic-Verlag, 1958. vi, 413p.

Discusses the theme and the basis of the doctrine of the Buddha, in particular the truth arising of suffering and the truth of annihilation of suffering, i.e. Nibbana.

Herold, A.F.
Life of Buddha. London, Charles E. Tuttle, 1961. xi, 286p.

The vivid account of Buddha's life shows clearly how the daily life of a man who lived over 2500 years ago has become an inspiration not only to millions of Chinese, Koreans and Japanese but also to increasing number of Westerners.

India, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
Gospel of Buddha. New Delhi, Publications Division, 1961. xiv, 252p.

The Buddha derives the existence of a 'self'; he does not deny man's mentality, his spiritual constitution, the importance of his personality, in a word his soul but he does not deny the mysterious ego-entity, the atman.

Johnston, E.H. *ed.*
Buddhacarita or acts of the Buddha. New Delhi, Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, 1972. xx, 230p.

Gives a continuous narrative of the Buddha's life and mission, digvijaya of the Buddha, recounting his conversions of being, of every kind all over Northern India. It also reproduces the full extent of the Mahaparinirvana sutra including the story of the First Council.

Last days of the Buddha. Ceylon, Buddhist Publication Society, 1964. 100p.

Gives a good general idea of the Buddha's teaching, impresses upon his followers the necessity of putting into practice those teachings.

Ludowyk, E.F.C.
(The) Footprint of the Buddha. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1958. 182p.

The book tells of the Buddha, his teaching and of the coming of Buddhism to Ceylon.

Maurice, David.
Lion roar. London, Rider, 1962. 255p.

A short but comprehensive anthology of what the Buddha taught as presented in the Pali canon.

Nava Nalanda Mahavihara Research Publication. Vol. I. Nalanda, Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, 1957. vii, 397p.

This volume contains articles of the staff of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara. The first article is a monograph on the logical position of the absolutist. The problems discussed have not only an anti-quarion value but a living interest for all students of philosophy.

Percheron, Maurice.
Marvellous life of the Buddha. New York, St Martin's Press, 1960. 250p.

In this book, the author offers an exquisite selection from the vast Indian and Tibetan Buddhist literature including sources unavailable to the general reader.

Piyadassi Thera.
Buddha's ancient path. London, Rider, 1964. 239p.

This book consists of stories of what the Buddha said. It is based on the four noble sufferings which are the central conception of Buddhism.

Radhakrishnan, S.
Gautama the Buddha. Bombay, Hind Kitabs, 1946. 68p.

Gives an account of the birth and important events of Buddha's life, the picture of the world in which he moved and the earliest form of his teaching. The stories of his childhood and youth have undoubtedly a mythical air.

Thomas, Edward, J.

Life of Buddha, as legend and history. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1949. xiv, 297p.

The book attempts to set forth what is known from the records, and to utilize information that has not yet been presented in a Western form regarding the ancestry, the home and family, the birth of the Buddha, infancy and youth.

Thompson, Edward.

Youngest disciple. Tenali, Rao, 1948. xiv, 183p.

Describes the story of the Buddha giving an account of the chief events of his life, viz., the miraculous birth under the Sal tree, the prophecies of his great destiny, the great renunciation, the wanderings in search of truth, the first sermon in the deer park at Sarnath, etc.

Buddhist Philosophy

Allen, G.F.

(The) Buddha's philosophy. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1959. 194p.

The author traces the origin of Buddhism in Brahmanism and fixes its relationship to Hinduism. He further describes and stresses the basic importance of Buddhist contemplation.

Johanson, Runne, E.A.

(The) Psychology of Nirvana is the first attempt to fit all the diffuse explanations and pronouncements of the oldest scriptures together into a consistent picture and to relate this picture to modern Western psychology.

Murti, T.R.V.

Central philosophy of Buddhism. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1960. xiii, 372p.

This book is the first sustained attempt to present Buddhism, its philosophy and religion, from the standpoint of Nagarjuna's Samyata, the silence of the middle way.

Sanskrityayan, R.
Buddhism. New Delhi, People's Publishing House, 1970. 86p.

Gives an account of the contributions which Buddhism has made in the field of philosophy. Buddhist philosophy denies the existence of anything eternal and static in the world.

Thomas, Edward, J.
History of Buddhist thought. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1951. xvi, 316p.

This is a history of Buddhism which is also the history of the developments, schisms, corruptions and reforms which the system underwent as it spread in India and beyond and as it became accepted and re-interpreted by the most diverse cultures of Asia.

Buddhist Architecture

India, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
Buddhist shrines in India. New Delhi. Publications Division, 1956. 108p.

Describes the four places, viz, Lumbinivas, Gaya, Sarnath and Kusinagar which a pious believer ought to visit with feelings of faith and reverence.

Rajanubhab, Damrong Prince.
(A) History of Buddhist monuments in Siam. Bangkok, Siam Society, 1962. 52p.

Asserts the time of the establishment of Buddhism in Siam.

Spread of Buddhism outside India

Bernard Theos.
Land of a thousand Buddhas. London, Rider, 1950. 520p.
A detailed account of a pilgrimage into the heart of Tibet

and the sacred city of Lhasa which according to the author is the land of the thousand Buddhas.

Blofeld, John.
(The) Way of power; a practical guide to the tantric mysticism of Tibet. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1970. 255p.

The book deals with astonishingly picturesque and fruitful meditational methods of the Tibetan Buddhists. The general Mahayana background is given together with details of the techniques, the purpose, the underlying theory of the Tantric forms of meditation.

Devendra, D.T.
(The) Buddha image and Ceylon. Ceylon, K.V.G. de Silva and Sons, 1957. 91p.

The book boldly suggests that the Buddha image originated in Ceylon. Not a single scholar has studied the Buddha image in Ceylon with any degree of attention. The book is a plea to them to do it now.

Dutt, Sukumar.
Buddhism in East Asia. New Delhi, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, 1966. xii, 225p.

It appraises the role and place of Buddhism in the different stages of their evolution in a broad and colourful sweep.

Ganhar, J.N.
Buddhism in Kashmir and Ladakh. Delhi, Prem Nath Ganhar, 1956. viii, 245p.

Traces the rise and fall of Buddhism in the valley and puts down the contribution that Kashmir has made to developments in the faith and in its propagation abroad.

King, Winston L.
(A) Thousand lives away: Buddhism in contemporary Burma. London, Bruno Cassiser, 1964. 238p.

The theme of this book is the contemporary situation of Buddhism in Burma. Burmese Buddhism is composed of

many heterogeneous elements. The author demonstrates in a way that they are from one organic unity from the quest for Nirvana to the worship of Pagodas and Nats.

Smith, Donald Eugene.
Religion and politics in Burma. New Jersey, Princeton University, 1965. xiii, 350p.

Examines in detail the interaction of Buddhism and politics in Burma. The author carefully considers Burmese attempts to relate Buddhism to the ideologies of nationalism, democracy and socialism.

Wells, Kenneth E.
Thai Buddhism; its rites and activities. Bangkok, Christian Book Store, 1960. viii, 320p.

Deals with Buddhism in Thailand.

Miscellaneous

Bahadur Mal.
Religion of the Buddha and its relation to Upanisadic thought. Hoshiarpur, Visveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, 1958. 310p.

Benz, Ernst,
Buddhism or communism; which holds the future of Asia? London, George Allen & Unwin, 1966. 234p.

Examines the new role of Buddhism throughout Asia, particularly in Ceylon where Buddhism has been changed from a philosophy into an activist ideology of super nationalism.

Dutt, Sukumar.
Buddhist monks and monasteries of India. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1962. 397p.

A connected history of the Buddhist monks of ancient India. Their activities, their monastic establishments and their contribution to Indian culture is available for the first time in this work.

Dutt, Sukumar.

Early Buddhist monachism. Bombay, Asia, 1960. x, 172p.

The author has shown with a wealth of masterly scholarship how Buddhism was established and developed in India. His chapters on the Pratimoksha and Vinaya regulations of the monk community, their internal policy and communal life etc. are written from a scientific and historical point of view.

Jayatilleka, K.N.

Buddhism & Science. Ceylon, D.H. Jayawickrame, 1958. 30p.

Brings out similarities with the intention of showing that Buddhism teaches modern science and that the scientific revolution does not have the same adverse effect on Buddhism as it had on other religious traditions.

Joshi, Lalmani.

Studies in the Buddhistic culture of India. Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1967. xli, 538p.

Here is an authoritative and systematic record based on a close study of contemporary Buddhist, Brahmanical and secular literary texts and extgraphic and monumental antiquities of India together with the Chinese and Tibetan documents learning on the period.

Ling, T.O.

Buddhism and the mythology of evil. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1962. 179p.

The aim of this book is to give a connected account of the demonology of the Buddhist Pali canon and to show its significance.

Malalasekera, G.P.

Buddhism and the race question. Paris, UNESCO, 1958. 72p.

This pamphlet gives in outline the Buddhist attitude to the problem of race and related questions.

Monier-Williams, M.

Buddhism in its connection with Brahmanism and Hinduism in its contrast with Christianity. Varanasi, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1964. xxx, 563p.

While describing the Buddha as a personal teacher the author in this book discusses among other things rise of theistic and politheistic Buddhism, mystical Buddhism in its connection with the Yoga-philosophy, festivals, domestic rites.

Stcherbatsky, T.

(The) Soul theory of the Buddhists. Varanasi, Bharatiya Vidya Prakashan, 1970. 122p.

This small brochure is written by an eminent Russian writer who has discussed the much controversial question about the Buddhist denial of the existence of soul.

5. SIKHISM

(The) Adi Granth or the holy scriptures of the Sikhs translated from the original Gurmukhi with introductory essays by Ernest Trumpp. New Delhi, Munshi Ram Manoharlal, 1970. cxxxviii, 715p.

Adi Granth. Japjee: The universal hope translated by S.S. Majithia. Gorakhpur, L.P.K. Charilakh Trust, 1967. 144p.

English translation of the sacred book of the Sikhs.

Archer, John Clark.

(The) Sikhs in relation to Hindus, Moslems, Christians and Ahmadiyyas. Princeton, University Press, 1946. xi, 351p.

The book is essentially a study in comparative religion, while devoting prolonged attention to the Sikhs and their religion in themselves.

Attar Singh, *tr.*

Travels of Guru Tegh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh traslated from the original Gurmukhi. Allahabad, Indian Public Opinion Press, 1876.

Bali, J.B.
Sis Ganj : the story of the historical Sikh shrines in Delhi, New Delhi, Swaran Prakashan, 1967. 79p.

Bajwa, Fauja Singh.
Guide to Sikh shrines and historical places in Delhi. Delhi, Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, 1953.

Bannerjee, I.B.
Evolution of the Khalsa. Calcutta, A. Mukerjee, 1963. 311p.

Barrier, N. Gerald.
(The) Sikhs and their literature. Delhi, Manohar Book Service, 1970, 153p.

A guide to tracts, books and periodicals discussing Sikh experience under British Raj and introducing the vernacular and English language, literature on and by Sikhs written between 1849-1919.

Bedi, Gurbachan Singh.
Guru Gobind Singh. Lahore, Sikh Tract Society, 1933.

Bhagat, Lakshman Singh.
Sikh martyrs; a very inspiring and interesting work on divine personalities. Madras, Ganesh, 1923. xvi, 257p.

Contains descriptions of travels for each map separately.

Bisan Das.
Meanings of words occuring in the Sikh Granth. Amritsar, Amar Press, 1893. 146p.

(A) Vocabulary in Punjabi of difficult words occurring in the Adi Granth.

Darshan Singh.
Indian bhakti tradition and Sikh Gurus. Chandigarh, Punjab Publishers, 1968. 223p.

This study is based upon the study of the poetry of Sikh Gurus (first five and ninth Guru). This poetry of the Sikh Gurus represents the spirit of the Adi Granth.

Dhawan, S.K.
Guru Tegh Bahadur : The ninth Guru : a chronology. Delhi, Deepalika Book Traders, 1975. 63p.

Doabia, Harbans Singh.
Introduction to the philosophy of Sikh religion, based wholly on divine hymns: god, maya and death. Chandigarh, Harbans Singh Doabia Satwant Kaur Charitable Trust, n.d. 184p.

Doabia, Harbans Singh.
(The) Jap Jee Sahib. Chandigarh, H.S.D.S.K. Trust, 1973. 80p.

Study of Jap jee, chapter of the Adi Granth.

Fauja Singh.
Guru Tegh Bahadur; martyr and teacher. Fauja Singh, Gurbachan Singh Talib. Patiala, Punjabi University, 1975. xv, 211p.

On the life and teachings of Tegh Bahadur, ninth Guru of the Sikhs, 1621-1675.

Fauja Singh & Others.
Sikhism. Patiala, Punjab University, 1969. xvii, 161p.

The book was published on the occasion of 500th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak.

Fauja Singh, *ed.*
University atlas: travels of Guru Gobind Singh. Patiala, Punjabi University, 1968. 33p.

Ganda Singh.
(A) Select bibliography of the Sikhs and Sikhism. Amritsar, Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee Sikh Itihas Research Board, 1965. x, 436p.

The books and manuscripts included in this bibliography have been arranged authorwise under different languages, giving not only the titles of the books, but also the names of their publishers and the places and the dates of their publication.

Ganda Singh. *ed.*
Source book on Guru Nanak's life and teachings. Patiala, Department of Historical Studies, Punjabi University, 1970.

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Deals with three main constituents of culture—society, morality and art amongst the Sikhs.

Gill, Pritam Singh.
Trinity of Sikhism : Philosophy, religion, state. Jullundur, New Academic Publishing 1973. 303p.

Gopal Singh.
(The) Religion of the Sikhs. Bombay, Asia, 1971. viii, 191p.

Guru-Granth Sahib.
Gospel of the Guru-Granth Sahib. Madras, (The) Theosophical Publishing House, 1952. cxciv, 282p.

Based on a new translation of the Japji and many positions of the Guru-Granth of the Sikhs with explanatory notes and historical and biographical introduction by Duncan Greenlees.

Guru-Granth Sahib.
Sri Guru-Granth Sahib, translated and annotated by Gopal Singh. Delhi, Gur Das Kapur & Sons, 1960. 4 Vols.

(The) Gurdwara reform movement and the Sikh awakening. Jullundur, The Desh Sewak Book Agency, 1922. 480p.

Traces the Akali movement.

Guru Nanak, a homage, edited by R.K. Srinivasa Iyenger. New Delhi, Sahitya Akademi, 1973. 304p.

Papers presented at the Sahitya Akademi seminars held at Delhi on the life and teaching of Guru Nanak.

Harbans Singh.
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History of the Golden Temple (Amritsar) and a full guide to other shrines around (sic) with full description and history. Amritsar, B.P. Singh, 1917. 42p.

Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.

Transactions of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study: Sikhism and Indian society. Simla, Rashtrapati Nivas, 1967. 344p.

Contains the papers presented at and the proceedings of the seminar on Guru Gobind Singh, Sikhism and Indian society held at the Institute, 18-24 September 1966 to commemorate the third centenary of the birth of Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru of the Sikhs.

International Seminar on the life and teachings of Guru Nanak, Punjabi University, 1969.

Perspectives on Guru Nanak; seminar papers; edited by Harbans Singh. Patiala, Guru Gobind Singh, Department of Religious Studies, 1975. xi, 549p.

Ishar Singh.

Nanakism; a new world order, temporal and spiritual. New Delhi, Ranjit Publishing House, 1976. xv, 288p.

On the contemporary relevance of the religion and philosophy of Guru Nanak, 1st Guru of the Sikhs, 1469-1538.

Ishar Singh.

(The) Philosophy of Guru Nanak; a comparative study. New Delhi, Ranjit Publishing House, 1969. 274p.

On the 500th anniversary of Guru Nanak, the author traces the philosophy and the message of Guru Nanak.

Jogendra Singh.

(The) Great humanist: Guru Nanak by Jogendra Singh and Raja Sir Daljit Singh. New Delhi, Unity Publishers, n.d.

Narrates the travels and teachings of Guru Nanak's life.

Joginder Singh.

Sikh ceremonies. Bombay, International Book House, 1941.

A brief description of major life cycle rites with translation

of those portions of the Sikhs sacred writing recited on such occasions.

Johar, Surinder Singh.

Guru Tegh Bahadur; a biography. Delhi, Abhinav Publications, 1975. vii, 262p.

Among the ten Gurus of the Sikhs, Guru Tegh Bahadur was the ninth Guru and the second martyr who has influenced profoundly not only the course of history, and the Sikh religion but also that of the progress of spiritual heritage of mankind, in the last three centuries.

Johar, Surinder Singh.

Handbook on Sikhism. Delhi, Vivek Publishers, 1977. vi, 197p.

Outlines the essentials of the new religion and of the spiritual and social foundations on which it is built. The author gives a bird's-eye view of the concept and values, the people and personalities and the factors of retardation and growth of this nascent and vital living faith.

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Hymns of Guru Nanak, New Delhi, Orient Longmans, 1969. xvi, 192p.

A translation of 97 selected hymns of Guru Nanak brought out to coincide with the quincentenary of the birth of Guru Nanak.

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The Sikhs. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1953.

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Description of their religion, history, culture, customs and way of life.

Kohli, Surinder Singh.

(A) Critical study of Adi Granth, being a comprehensive and scientific study of Guru Granth Sahib, the scripture of the Sikhs. Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1976. xxii, 391p.

A pioneer work on Adi Granth and a thesis approved by the University of Delhi for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Macauliffe, Max Arthur.
(The) Sikh religion; its Gurus, sacred writings and authors. Delhi, S. Chand, 1963. 6 Vols.

A detailed account of life and teaching of the Sikh Gurus or religious leaders.

Macauliffe, M. & others.
(The) Sikh religion; a symposium. Calcutta, Susil Gupta, 1958. 155p.

A collection of papers on various aspects of the religion of the Sikhs written by specialists, deeply versed in the language and contents of the Sikh religious process and its mode and purpose as it operated in their sphere of observation.

Marenco, Ethne K.
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(The) Evolution of the Sikh community; five essays. Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1975. viii, 118p.

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The author begins with a brief review of different literary movement dealing with Sikhism from the days of its origin in the 16th century down to our times, the founders of

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A translation of a portion of Adi Granth.

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General

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Sermons, letters and sayings of Hazrat Ali.

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Spirit of Islam. London, Christophers, 1955. ixxi, 515p.

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(An) Introduction to the history of Sufism. London, Longmans, 1942. xx, 84p.

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The Caliphate. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1965. 267p.

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Works out the conception of Tauhid in the thought of Sirhindi as opposed to that of Wahdati-Wajid.

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The religion of Islam. Cairo, Al Azhar, 1958. 255p.

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This was originally published in German in 1889-1890. Deals with the reaction of Islam to the ideas of Arab tribal society, development of Hadith showing the various trends of early Islam and the part played by the cult of saints at later stage.

Grunebaum, G.E. Von.
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The faith movement of Mawlana Muhammad Ilyas. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1972. 210p.

The faith movement of Mawlana Muhammad Ilyas originated in Mewat, a small area south of Delhi, in 1927. The author brings out many unique features of the man and his movement. He discusses not only Sufism and its connection with the faith movement but also the life, work and thought of Ilyas, and the technique of work and organization of his movement.

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An introduction and extensive annotation accompanies this version of a major speech delivered in 1908 by an Indian Muslim poet and philosopher.

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The World of Islam. London, Thames and Hudson, 1976. 360p.

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MacDonald, Duncan B.
Development of Muslim theology, jurisprudence and constitutional theory. New Delhi, Amarko Book Agency, 1974. 396p.

Mahmud, S.F.
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A short history of the Islamic world from the time of the Prophet to the present day. Emphasis is given to the works done by Muslim writers, thinkers, artists and scientists of many countries under the unifying influence of their common religion, way of life and culture.

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Iqbal's theory of ethics. Lahore, Institute of Islamic Culture, n.d. 214p.

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Examines the social and economic development of the countries of Islam to discover how the precepts of the Muslim religion—mutual aid, respect for property, equality before God, the prohibitions on profit—could affect those practices which make up the capitalist mode of production. He looks towards the future development of the Muslim countries. These countries will have to choose between capitalism and socialism. The author holds that as an ideology for socio-economic construction Islam is impracticable.

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Thinkers of the East. London, Penguin Books, 1974. 198p.

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This book is designed to present Sufi ideas, actions and report in their relevance to a current community --the contemporary world.

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Siddiqi, Iqtidar Husain.
Modern writings on Islam and Muslims in India. Aligarh, International Book Trader, 1974. 112p.

Critique on some recent writings on Islam, history of the Muslims in India and Muslim educational movement of the 18th and 19th century.

Siddiqi, Mazheruddin.
The Quranic concept of history. Karachi, Central Institute of Islamic Research. 1965. 238p.

Traces the reasons for historical changes, and the rise and fall of nations from the Islamic point of view. Analyses the Quranic evaluation of the beliefs and moral values of other ancient peoples like Jews and the Christians, and comments on the modern philosophic concepts of Marx, Toynbee and Spengler.

Smith, W.C.
Islam in modern history. London, Oxford University Press, 1957. 317p.

Muslim community is in serious transition. Muslim society is characterized by a faith, Islam and a great past. What is happening to the community and to the faith is the attempted subject of this book.

Subhan, John, A.
Sufism: its saints and shrines. Lucknow, Publishing House, 1960. xvi, 423p.

An introduction to the study of Sufism with special reference to India and Pakistan.

Titus, Murray, T.
Islam in India and Pakistan. Calcutta, Y.M.C.A. Publishing House, 1959.

An earlier edition was published by Oxford University Press in 1930 under the title: "Indian Islam", probably the best single account of the religious history of Islam in South Asia; provides an excellent analysis of the changes in Islam affected by the Indian environment.

Tyabji, Faiz.
Muslim law in India and Pakistan. Bombay, 1968.

Valiuddin, Mir.
Quranic Sufism. Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1959. 221p.

Walt, W. Montgomery.
The majesty that was Islam. London, Sidgwick & Jackson, 1974. 275p.

Covers first five and a half centuries of the Islamic empire taking civilization as a whole and showing the close inter-twining of literature and religion with politics.

Walt, W. Montgomery.
Muhammed at Medina. London, Oxford University Press, 1956. 418p.

Walt, W. Montgomery.
What is Islam. London, Longmans, 1968. x, 256p.

Arabs had existed long before the advent of Islam, but it was with Islam that they became a world power. Presents a study of their political, cultural and religious background to appreciate the present day problem of the Arab countries.

Walters, Howard, A.
The Ahmadiya movement. Calcutta, Association Press, 1918. 185p.

A popular account of a modern sect within Islam that arose in the Punjab in 1879. The use of Western rationalistic methods in their interpretation of Islam and various doctrinal differences set them off from the orthodox.

Walter, H.A.
The Ahmadiya movement. London, Oxford University Press, 1918. 185p.

Wasti, Syedraza.
Syed Ameer Ali on Islamic history and culture. Lahore People's Publishing House, 1968. 271p.

Describes Ameer Ali's contribution to Islam including his views on Indian Muslims and socio-political problems of India.

Williams, J.A. *ed.*
Themes of Islamic civilization. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1971. 382p.

Illustrates the thematic and archetypal ideas that moulded Muslim minds and were expressed in Islamic institutions of government law, and culture. Each chapter demonstrates by means of selections from works of history, law, poetry, philosophy and letters, a set of attitudes commonly found in Islam.

Yusuf Ali, A.

The message of Islam. London, John Murray. 1940. 123p.

Zaki Ali.

Islam in the world. Lahore, Shaikh Mohammad Ashraf, 1938. 428p.

Indian Muslims

Abdul Latif Syed.

Muslim problem in India. Bombay, Times of India Press, 1939. vii, 50p.

This is an introduction to the constitution for India suggested as alternative to Government of India Act of 1935. The constitution was framed by Dr. Abdul Latif suggesting the establishment of a federation of culturally homogenous states for India as a solution to the age-long Hindu-Muslim problem.

Abid Hussain.

Destiny of Indian Muslims. Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1965. vii, 276p.

The author deals with problems that how Indian Muslims can be prevented from drifting away from the mainstream of national life.

Abrar Hussain Sheikh.

Marriage customs among Muslims in India; a sociological study of the Shia marriage customs. Delhi, Sterling, 1976. 226p.

A study on Islam in India in the light of the institution of marriage. Deals with the mutta-marriage—the unique institution among Shias—the social, religious, economic

and cultural aspects of the Shia community and the origin and development of Shiaism in India.

Ahuja, N.D.
The great Guru Nanak and the Muslims. Chandigarh, Kirti Publishing House. 1970. xviii, 216p.

Deals with Sikh and Muslim relations depicting communal harmony and cultural fusion.

Ansari, Ghaus.
Muslim caste in Uttar Pradesh: a study in cultural contacts. Lucknow, Folk Culture Society, 1960. 83p.

Aziz Ahmad.
Muslim self statement in India and Pakistan, 1851-1968, edited by Aziz Ahmad & Von Grunebaum G.E. California, the University, 1970. 240p.

The book describes what the chief representatives of Muslim Indians and Pakistanis have to say for themselves, their religion and political ends.

Bhatnagar, S.K.
History of the M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Bombay, Asia, 1969. 373p.

Depicts history of M.A.O. College which contributed to the processes of social change in Muslims of India and reorientation and reconstruction of Muslim attitude to the requirements of the scientific age.

Central Muhammadan Association.
Thirty year's history of the Central Muhammadan Association of Mysore. Mysore, the author, 1938. v, 238p.

Gives an outline of the aims, activities and achievements of the Central Mohammedan Association of Mysore from 4th April 1907 to the end of June, 1937.

Chakrabarti, A.
Cultural fellowship in India. Calcutta, Kiran Roy, 1934. vii, 192p.

Deals with the solution of settlement of Hindu-Muslim problems.

Chakrabarti, A.

Hindus and Musalmans of India. Calcutta, Thacker Spink, 1940. 183p.

Making a study of psychological differences between Hindus and Muslims, the author has attempted to find a possible solution to one of the most vexatious problems affecting India.

Dar, Muhammad Ibrahim.

Literary and cultural activities in Gujarat. Bombay, Ismail Yusuf College, 1960. 65p.

Collection of articles on early Muslim settlers in Gujarat, Gujarat under the Khiljis and Tughlaqs, literary and cultural activities under the sultans of Gujarat.

Faridi, S.N.

Economic welfare of Indian Muslims. Agra, Ram Prasad & Sons, 1965. xii, 122p.

Describes economic problems of Muslims in India and the remedies which the author has posed.

Fyzee, A.A.A.

The reform of Muslim personal law in India. Bombay, Nachiketa Publications, 1970. 40p.

Describing the origin of Muslim personal law, the author has suggested a few reforms.

Gupta, Raguraj.

Hindu-Muslim relations. Lucknow, Ethnographic and Folk Culture Society, 1976. xvi, 208p.

It essays the matrix of Hindu-Muslim relations through Muslim eyes and attempts to reveal how Muslims in free India have been reorientating and reinterpreting religious, social, political ideology and endeavouring to integrate themselves with the national mainstream.

Hassnain, S.E.
Indian Muslims; challenge and opportunity. Bombay, Lalvani Publishing House, 1968. 144p.

Traces the history of socio-political aspects of development of Muslims in India.

Hollister, John, N.
The Shias of India. London, Luzac, 1953. xiv, 440p

An account of the history and contemporary role of Shiaism in India with particular attention to the Ismaili sects.

Imtiaz Ahmed. *ed.*
Caste and social stratification among the Muslims. Delhi, Manohar Book Service, 1973. xxxiv, 256p.

Khuda Bakhsh.
Studies; Indian and Islamic. London, Kegan Paul, 1927. 275p.

Lokhandwalla, S.T.
India and contemporary Islam; proceedings of seminar. Simla, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 1971. xv, 496p.

Transactions of the seminar which are interesting for those who wish to understand contemporary Islam in India in its national as well as international setting.

Madan, T.N. *ed*
Muslim communities of South Asia: culture and society. New Delhi, Vikas, 1976. 183p.

Collected in this volume are eight papers on the Muslim communities of South Asia- three on India, two on Bangla Desh, one each on Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. They are concerned with the manner in which Muslims work out the problems of identity formation in their daily lives in the light of historical circumstances of their local situation.

Mathur, Y.B.
Muslims and changing India. New Delhi, Trimurthi Publications, 1972. 295p.

It is a study on the various aspects of the Muslim problem in India specially under British rule. Based on the political and confidential records of the Government of India. It examines the changes effected in the political, social, educational, religious and economic life of the Muslims in modern India

Meer Hassan Ali, (Mrs).

Observations on the Mussulmans of India; descriptive of their manners, customs, habits and religious opinions made during a 12 year residence in their immediate society, edited by W. Crooke. Delhi, Deep Publications, 1975. xxvi, 442p.

It is a record of the first hand experiences of an English lady who occupied the exceptional position of membership of a Mussulman family. Her accounts of the religious feasts and fasts, description of the marriage ceremonies, and that of a surrounding native household are valuable and trustworthy.

Miller, Roland Eric.

Mappila Muslims of Kerala ; a study of Islamic trend. Delhi, Orient Longmans, 1976. xvi, 350p.

Deals with the whole story of the Mappilas, from their beginning as the first Muslims in India, through a turbulent history, to their current involvement in the complex and explosive life of Kerala today. Shows how their Islamic faith and development is conditioned by their human experience.

Misra, S.C.

Muslim communities in Gujarat. Bombay, Asia, 1964. xvi, 207p.

An attempt as a preliminary effort to analyse some aspects in the evolution of the Muslim communities in Gujarat and in their present day social configurations.

Moin, Shakir.

Khilafat to Partition. New Delhi, Kalamkar Prakashan, 1970. 300p.

A survey of major political trends among Indian Muslims during 1919-1947.

Moin, Shakir.
Muslims in free India New Delhi, Kalamkar Prakashan. 1972. 156p.

Covers the attitudes and the trends of the Muslim community in the post-independence period (1947-70). It is a kind of digest of the opinions that the Muslim leadership or the leading journals have been expressing from time to time during the last two decades.

Mujeeb, M.
The Indian Muslims. London, George Allen & Unwin. 1967. 590p.

Deals with social, religious and political developments of Muslims in India.

Mushirul Haq.
Islam in secular India. Simla, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 1971. 110p

An analytical study of the Indian Muslims' attitude towards the forces of secularization. Muslims' social, economic and political reasons are examined. Religion is mainly responsible for restraining them from accepting the autonomy of wordly life. Examines the nature "Religious education" and the Muslim public opinion on the issues of Muslim personal law and the common civil code.

Mushirul Haq.
Muslim politics in modern India 1857-1947. Meerut, Meenakashi Prakashan, 1970. 171p.

Attempts to focus the role of the Ulama and that of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the Indian national movement and examines the effects of the authority wielded by religious and political guides over the Muslim community from 1857 to 1947.

Mussalman Wakf Act and Dawoodi Bohra community. Bombay, the author, 1933. iii, 136p.

Memorandum submitted on behalf of the three-fourths of the Dawoodi Bohra community to the President and members of the Parliamentary joint-select committee of Indian reforms, London

Nadwi, Abdul Hasan Ali.
Muslims in India, translated from Urdu by Mohd. Asif Kidwai. Lucknow, Academy of Islamic Research and Publications, n.d. 154p.

Depicts the important role of Muslims in the freedom struggle of India.

Noornabi, Mohammad.
Development of Muslim religious thought in India from 1200 to 1450 A.D. Aligarh, Muslim University, 1962. xiii, 210p.

A research thesis on development of Muslim philosophical thought in India from 1200 A.D. to 1450 A.D.

Qureshi, I.S.
Muslim community of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent 610-1947. Hague, Mouton, 1962. 334p.

Deals with all aspects of Muslims' achievements in India from the time of early Arab invasions up to the Partition of the country.

Quraishi, Mansooruddin.
Muslim education and learning in Gujarat 1297-1758. Baroda, the University, 1972. 328p.

Ram Gopal.
Indian Muslim; a political history. Bombay, Asia, 1959. x, 351p.

Describes the growth of Muslim politics in India from objective point of view.

Robinson, Francis.

Separatism among Indian Muslims : the politics of United Provinces Muslims, 1860-1923. Delhi, Vikas, 1975. 468p

Examines the circumstances in which separate Muslim front built up and crumbled away in this period, and then analyses the different groups which at various times supported it.

Saiyidain, K.G.

Iqbal's educational philosophy. Lahore, Arafat Publications, 1938. viii, 202p.

Describes educational philosophy of Iqbal in the light of Urdu and Persian poetry.

Sherwani, Haroon Khan.

The Aligarh movement—Sir Syed memorial lectures, 1969. edited by K.A. Nizami. Aligarh, Muslim University, 1969. 61p.

Attempts to describe Sir Syed's efforts to introduce social reforms and to nationalise Islamic practice in India.

Smith, W.C.

Modern Islam in India. London, Victor Gollancz, 1946. 344p.

Describes how Islam of medieval India became the religion of capitalists, liberals, nationalists and of socialist dreamers : in what ways have Indian Muslims struggled and organised in endeavouring to pursue their changing goals and what are the ideas and categories of thought, the aspirations and frustrations of modern Muslims in India.

Tyabji, Badr-ud-din.

The self in secularism. New Delhi, Orient Longmans, 1971. 263p.

Deals with the problem of national integration and provides valuable insights into how the nation can come to grips with the problem.

Zafar Imam. ed.

Muslims in India. Delhi, Orient Longmans, 1975. 307p.

Within a broad theoretical framework, this volume includes fourteen essays on the problems confronting Indian Muslims.

Zakaria, Rafiq.

Rise of Muslims in Indian politics. Bombay, Somaiya Publications, 1970. xvi, 427p.

Provides factors that influenced and moulded the contribution of the Muslims to the national political forces during the two decades prior to 1906.

Zaidi, M.A.

Evolution of Muslim political thought in India; from Syed to the emergence of Jinnah. Delhi, Michiko & Panjathan, 1975. 2 Vols.

A selection of the documents pertaining to all the representative Muslim political and semi-political organizations from 1857 to 1947.

Literature, Art & Architecture

Abdullah, S.M.

The spirit and substance of Urdu prose under the influence of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Lahore, Sh. Mohammad Ashraf, 1940. xxiii, 186p.

Shows the gradual development of the mind of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan under the political and social circumstances of his time and shaping of his thought under Western influences.

Baba Farid.

Couplets of Baba Farid translated by Maqbool Ilahi. Lahore, Majlis Shah Husain, 1967. vi, 107p.

The couplets translated here form part of the Holy Granth Sahib of the Sikhs.

Binyon, Laurence.

The court painters of the grand Moguls. London, Oxford, 1921. 86p.

Gives accounts with portraits of various missionaries and visitors to the courts of great Mughal emperors.

Brown, Percy.

Indian Architecture. (Islamic period) Bombay, Taraporevala, n.d. xv, 146p.

Brown, Percy.

Indian painting under the Mughals. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1924. 204p.

Gives portraits of Mughal paintings with full description and their characteristics and qualities.

Chatterji, N.

The architectural glories of Delhi. Calcutta, Alpha Pubishing Concern, 1969. 91p.

An attempt to study in detail the phases and various styles of Delhi architecture of Medieval India.

Chaudhri, J.B.

Contribution of Muslims to Sanskrit learning; Khan Khanan Abdur Rahim and contemporary Sanskrit learning. Calcutta, the author, 1954. 2 Vols.

Gives a pen-picture of Khan Khanan through Sanskrit sources. Second part of this work shows graphically how Sanskrit learning developed during the period 1551-1650 A.D.

Dani, Ahmad Hasan.

Muslim architecture in Bengal. Dacca, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1961. xx, 278p.

Traces the origin and development of Muslim architecture in Bengal from the historical angle.

Desai, Ziyaid-din, A.

Mosques of India. Delhi, Publications Division, 1966. 52p.

Ettinghausen, R.

Paintings of the sultans and emperors of India in American collections. New Delhi, Lalit Kala Akademi, 1961. 35p.

A collection of some important paintings in American collection with critical notes.

Fergusson, James.

History of India and Eastern architecture. London, John Murry, 1910. 2 Vols.

Fergusson, James.

The illustrated handbook of architecture. London, John Murry, 1855. 2 Vols.

A history of architecture of all countries from the earliest time.

Ghalib, Asad Ullaha.

Ghazaliate Ghalib, Ghalib's selected Ghazals in Roman. Delhi, Muslim Progressive Group, 1969. 160p.

Ghalib.

Selected verses of Mirza Ghalib rendered into English by Sufia Asadullah. Beaconsfield, Darwen Finlayson, 1965. xi, 134p.

Hajek, Lubor.

Indian miniatures of the Moghul school. London, Spring Books, n.d. 137p.

Deals with Indian miniatures, chiefly book illustrations and portraits which came into being under the patronage of the great Mughal emperors.

Hambly, Gavin.

Cities of Mughal India. Delhi, Universal Book Service, 1968. 168p.

Describes vividly the splendours of cities of Mughal India specially Delhi, Agra and Fatehpur Sikri.

Husain.

Paintings of Husain. Bombay, Thacker, 1955. 45p.

Collection of paintings of one of the unique personal styles in modern time, namely of Maqbul Fida Husain in Bombay art.

Matthews, D.J.
An anthology of classical Urdu love lyrics; text and translation by D.J. Matthews and C. Shackle. Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1972. 280p.

A representative selection of Ghazals and related poems by the major Urdu poets from the 17th century until recent times with text and translation.

Muhammad Sadiq.
A history of Urdu literature. London, Oxford University Press, 1964. ix, 429p.

Describes the works of the leading writers in intimate association with their careers, and the conditions and influences that acted as formative factors in the development of their minds.

Ray, Niharranjan.
Mughal court paintings, a study in social and formal analysis. Calcutta, Indian Museum, 1975. xi, 226p.

Saksena, Ram Babu.
A History of Urdu literature. Allahabad, Ram Narain Lal, 1940. iv, 379p.

Traces the development of Urdu literature from the earliest time with biographical sketches of more important writers. Stress has also been laid on ideas and tendencies that dominated the age.

Stuart, C.M. Villiers.
Gardens of the Great Mughals. London, Adam and Charles, 1913. xviii, 290p.

The author has attempted to explore the field of various types of Indian garden.

Terry, John.
The Charm of Indo-Islamic architecture. London, Alectiranti, 1955. 101p.

Deals with developments of Indo-Islamic architecture.

Wilkinson, J.V.S.
Mughal painting. London, Faber and Faber, n.d. 24p.

A collection of a few masterpieces of Mughal paintings with critical notes

Biographies

Abdul Qadir
Famous Urdu poets and writers. Lahore, New Book Society, 1947. 200p.

Biographical description of important Muslim writers and poets, who have contributed in moulding the Muslim mind and thought.

Abdul Vahid.
Iqbal; his art and thought. London, John Murry, 1959. xiv, 253p.

Aga Khan.
The Memoirs. London, Cassel, 1954. 350p.

An autobiography of Ex-Aga Khan, grandfather of the present Aga Khan, head of the widely diffused sect, the Ismailies in Islam.

Amir Khusrau.
A memorial volume. Delhi, Publications Division, 1975. 208p.

This volume, brought out on the occasion of the seventh centenary celebrations of Amir Khusrau, attempts an appraisal of the unique personality from various angles.

Atta Mohy-ud-din.
Abu Bakr. Delhi, S. Chand, 1968. 205p.

Depicts incidents connected with his life as Head of the Worlds' Islamic state for the guidance of legislators and administrators to ensure greatest happiness for the greatest number under a democratic rule.

Attar, Farid-al-din.

Muslim saints and mystics; Episodes from the Tadhkirat al Auliya translated by A.J. Arberry. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1966. 286p.

Azad, Abul Kalam.

India wins freedom. New York, Longmans, 1960. xxiv, 293p.

Carefully and thoughtfully, the author puts down in these pages the story of India's fight for freedom through the events of the Indian Congress, the effect on India of war in Europe, Sir Stafford Cripps's Mission, the Simla Conference, the general elections, the prelude to Partition and the results of the Partition.

Aziz, K.K.

Ameer Ali; his life and work. Lahore, Publishers United, 1968. 634p.

Deals with life and works of a famous author on Islam living in India.

Bankey Behari.

Sufis, mystics and yogis of India. Bombay, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, 1962. vii, 384p

Gives vivid description of life and activities of Hindu and Muslim saints of India.

Begg, W.D.

The Holy biography of Hazrat Khwaja Muinuddin Hasan Chishti. Ajmer, 1960. xix, 176p.

Describes the philosophy preached and practised by Hazrat Khwaja Muinuddin Hasan Chishti along with his detailed biography.

Dar, Bashir Ahmad.

Religious thought of Sayyid Ahmad Khan. Lahore, Institute of Islamic Culture, 1957. vii, 304p.

An account of the religious views of a 19th century leader of the Indian Muslim community, who was instrumental in

establishing Muslim institutions of higher learning that incorporated knowledge from the West.

Dar, Bashir Ahmad.
A study in Iqbal's philosophy. Lahore, S.M. Ashraf, 1944. xi, 422p.

Glubb, J.B.
The Life and time of Muhammad. London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1970. 416p.

Greenwal, Harry, J.
His Highness the Aga Khan, Imam of the Ismailis. London, Cresset Press, 1952. xii, 241p.

An account of the hereditary leader of an Islamic sect with an active following in the West.

Hasrat, B.J.
Dara Shikuh: life and works. Calcutta, Visvabharati, 1953. xiii, 304p.

Describes life and work of prince Shah Jahan who contributed enormously to Hindu, Muslim and mixed culture.

Ibn Ishaq.
The life of Muhammad translated by A. Guillaume. London, Oxford University Press, 1955. 813p.

Khan, Habibur Rehman.
Hadrat Abu Bakr, the first Caliph of Islam. Lahore, M. Ashraf, 1947. 202p.

Life history of the first Caliph of Islam.

Khan, Iqtidar Alam.
Mirza Kamran, a biographical study. Bombay, Asia, 1964. 78p.

Khan, Iqtidar Alam.
The political biography of a Mughal noble, Munir Khan Khani-khanan 1497-1575. Delhi, Orient Longmans, 1973. xx, 188p.

Mirza, Mohammad Wahid.

The life and works of Amir Khusrau. Calcutta, the University, 1935. 205p.

Deals with life and works of Amir Khusrau who was a Sufi saint and a courtier in Delhi Sultanate. His literary works in prose and poetry contain some information of historical value.

Nizami, K.A.

The life and times of Shaikh Farid-u'd-Din, Ganj-i-shakar. Aligarh. Muslim University, 1955. 144p.

The life sketch of Shaikh Farid-u'd-din Ganj-i-shakar (1175-1265) is one of the series of monographs planned in medieval Indian Muslim mystics.

Russell, Ralph

Ghalib, 1797-1869: life and letters by Ralph Russell and Khurshidul Islam. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1969. 404p.

Ghalib is the most famous poet of Mughal Delhi. His frankness, his humorous good nature and his cheerfully avowed unorthodoxy with regard to the more irksome formalities of his Muslim religion, made him something of a legend even in his own life time. The present volume consists in the main, of translations from Hali's Memoirs, Ghalib's Persian and Urdu letters, his diary of the Revolt of 1857 and other materials.

Russell, Ralph

Three Mughal poets; Mir, Sauda, Mir Hasan by Ralph Russell and Khurshidul Islam. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1968. xxii, 290p.

Shah Mohammad.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan; a political biography. Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan, 1969. xiv, 272p.

A study which has tried to show the trend of Sir Syed's thought with a view of transforming Muslims in India to obtain their proper place in India.

Shibli Numani.
Al-Farooq; life of Hazrat Omar the Great. Lahore, M. Ashraf, 1939. 2 Vols.

Sinha, Sachchidananda.
Iqbal; the poet and his message. Allahabad, Ram Narain Lal, 1947. xlii, 511p.

Talib, Gurbachan Singh.
Baba Sheikh Farid Shakar Ganj. New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1974. 126p.

Talib, Gurbachan Singh. *ed.*
Baba Sheikh Farid; life and teachings. New Delhi, Baba Farid Memorial, 1973. 288p.

History & Culture

Abdul Latif.
Basis of Islamic culture. Hyderabad, Institute of Indo-Middle East Cultural Studies, 1954. xi, 234p.

Abdul Latif. *ed.*
Outlines of the cultural history of India. Hyderabad, Institute of Indo-Middle East Cultural Studies, 1958. 364p.

Collection of different articles on various religious and philosophical aspects and their impact on one another and specially of Islam in India.

Abdul Karim.
Social history of the Muslims in Bengal. Dacca, Asiatic Society of Pakistan, 1959. 252p.

Traces the origin and gradual building up of the Muslim Society in Bengal from the earliest time down to A.D. 1538.

Abid Husain, S.
National culture of India. Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1961. xi, 237p.

Traces the development of the national culture from Aryans to the end of the Mughal period and after having discussed the western influence, deals with the trends of the present cultural movements in India.

Ahmad, M.B.

The Administration of justice in Medieval India. Aligarh, Historical Research Institute, 1941. 307p.

A study in outline of the judicial system under the Sultans and the Badshahs of Delhi based mainly upon cases decided by medieval courts in India between 1206-1759 A.D.

Aligarh Muslim University, Department of History.

Medieval India; a miscellany. Bombay, Asia, 1975. 3 Vols.

Covers the history of the Indian people, in all its diversity and manifold aspects political, social, economic and cultural from the time of the break up of the Rajput states down to the period when the British rule was established.

Ashraf, K.M.

Life and condition of the people of Hindustan. Delhi, Jiwan Prakashan, 1959. xxviii, 274p.

Examines the interplay of the political, economic and social forces which contributed to the shaping of the society during medieval India.

Aziz Ahmad.

An intellectual history of Islam in India. Edinburgh, he University Press, 1969. x, 226p.

This is an historical survey of the religious and cultural impact of Islam on the Indian sub-continent.

Aziz Ahmad.

Studies in Islamic culture in the Indian environment. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1964. x. 311p.

Based essentially on primary sources, the book covers an extremely wide range of religious and cultural activity and interplay of the forces of attraction and repulsion between the two cultures in India.

Aziz, K.K.

Britain and Muslim India. London, Heinemann, 1963, ix, 278p.

A detailed study of British feeling about Muslim India from 1857 until the Partition of India in 1947, as it was expressed in Parliamentary debates, and in articles and letters in the leading papers and journals of the period.

Bhagi, M.L.

Medieval India; culture and thought. Ambala, Indian Publications, 1965. 427p.

Describes cultural synthesis of Hindus and Muslims in various spheres of society such as fine arts, architecture and literature.

Baldev.

India, Pakistan and Muslim politics. Delhi, International Reporter Publications, 1976. 177p.

Deals with the genesis of Pakistan and suggests that there existed no difference between Hindus and Muslims nor does it exist now. Puts forward the negligible reasons that ill-fated destiny prevailed upon both the nations and instead of getting closer even after Partition they went farther and farther in their differences.

Chaube, Ram Kumar.

India as told by the Muslims. Varanasi, Prithvi Prakashan, 1969. viii, 258p.

In this long drawn study of "Philosophy and Religion of India" as depicted by foreign Muslim historians and geographers like Alberuni, Shahrstani and others, Dr. Ram Kumar Chaube has thrown interesting new light on Indian culture as it stood during the six centuries preceding the advent of Muslim rule in India.

Chopra, Prem Nath.

Social life during the Mughal age. Agra, Shinalal Agarwala, 1963. xv, 180p.

Chopra, Prem Nath.

Some aspects of society and culture during the Mughal age (1526-1707). Agra, Shinalal Agarwala, 1963. xx, 1207p.

Deals with cultural history of the Mughal age 1526-1707.

Day, U.N.
Administrative system of Delhi Sultanate (1206-1413 A.D.) Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1959. iv, 219p.

An attempt to give within a small compass the main outlines of the administrative system of the Sultanate of Delhi and has added valuable appendices explaining and interpreting controversial problems which add to the utility of the book.

Edwardes, S.N.
Mughal rule in India. Delhi, S. Chand, 1956 376p.

Grewal, J.S.
Muslim rule in India; the assessments of British historians. Calcutta, Oxford, 1970 218p.

Traces the development of British historical writing on medieval Muslim India stressing the conflict of assumptions between three major schools of thought, the Enlightenment, Utilitarianism and the Romantic movement and concludes that British historical thinking on the subject has made no radical advance since Elphinstan's history.

Habib, Mohd.
Politics and society during the early medieval period edited by K.A. Nizami. New Delhi, People's Publishing House, 1974. 451p.

A collection of articles by Prof. Mohd. Habib on various aspects of medieval Indian society and politics. This is the first volume of his collected works, contains critical evaluation of the work of Sir Henry Elliot.

Habibullah, A.B.M.
Foundation of Muslim rule in India. Lahore, Central Book Depot, 1961. xi, 398p.

This is a history of the establishment and progress of the Turkish Sultanate of Delhi from 1206 to 1290.

Halt, P.M. *ed.*
Cambridge history of Islam. London, Cambridge University Press, 1970. 2 Vols.

Provides a comprehensive survey of the history of the Muslim lands over more than thirteen centuries. Attempts to view Islam as a cultural whole and presents all the threads --historical, theological, philosophical, political etc.

Hanifi, M. Jamil.
Islam and the transformation of culture. Bombay, 1974. 182p.

Hardy, Peter.
Partners in freedom and true Muslims. London, Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies, 1971. 64p.

This is a concise study of political thought of some Muslim scholars in British India, 1912-1947.

Hodiwala, H.S.
Studies in Indo-Muslim History. Bombay, the author, 1939. xxiii, 727p.

Critical commentary on Elliot and Dawson's "History of India as told by its own historians."

Hunter, W.W.
The Indian Musalmans. London, Trubner. 1871. 215p.

Describes past history of Indian Muslims as well as their requirements during the period when the book was written.

Husain, Whed.
The History of development of Muslim law in British India. Calcutta, the author, 1933. 66p.

Collection of lectures on development of Muslim law in India.

Ibn Hasan.
Central structure of the Mughal Empire. Lahore, Oxford University Press, 1967. 398p.

This is a comprehensive account of the active part played by the Mughal emperors in the administration of the state, and their efforts to achieve their ideals of kingship by means of an organized administrative machinery.

Ikram, S.M.

Muslim civilization in India. Columbia. Columbia University Press, 1964. x, 325p.

This is a vivid account of the pageantry of India's history during the centuries of Muslim supremacy. It is more than a chronicle of the dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal empire; social issues, educational advancements and developments in the arts are given careful attention.

Irfan Habib.

Agrarian system of Mughal India, 1556-1707. Bombay, Asia, 1963.

Jaffar, S.M.

Education in Muslim India. Peshawar, S.M. Sadiq Khan, 1936. 261p.

A standard work on Muslim educational institutions and practices in India upto the 19th century.

Jain, M.S.

The Aligarh movement. Agra, Sri Ram Mehra 1965. ix, 201p.

This is a scientific study of Aligarh movement started by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, the founder of the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, which brought about the modernization of the Musalmans of India.

Jamaluddin Ahmed.

Early phase of Muslim political movement. Lahore, Publishers United, n.d. 130p.

Kabir, Humayun.

The Indian heritage. London, Asia Publishing House, 1960. x, 142p.

A comprehensive survey of the tendencies of Indian history, art, and philosophy through the ages.

Kabir, Humayun.

Muslim politics 1906-1947 and other essays. Calcutta, Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 1969. ix, 133p.

Collection of articles on different aspects of Muslim politics, their relations with other communities and solution of their problems in India.

Khan, Munir-ud-din Ahmad.
Selections from Bengal government records on Wahhabi trials (1863-1870). Dacca, Asiatic Society of Pakistan, 1961. xviii, 429p.

With introduction and notes, the book contains 179 selected important documents which throw new light on the nature of the spread of the movement throughout Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

Khuda Baksh, S.
Contributions to the history of Islamic civilization. Calcutta, the University. 1959. 357p.

Lal Kishori Saran.
Twilight of the Sultanate. Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1963. xiv, 358p.

Gives vivid account of Muslim history in India from the concluding period of Tughlaqs upto the advent of Babar.

Lane-Poole Stanley.
Medieval India under Muhammadan rule (712-1764 A.D.) London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1917. xviii, 449p.

Deals with entire period of medieval Indian history from A.D. 712-1764.

Malik, Hafeez.
Muslim nationalism in India and Pakistan. Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1963. 355p.

Endeavours to present the panorama of Moslem national development in terms of the social, economic, religious and political factors in India and Pakistan.

Misra, Rekha.
Women in Mughal India. Delhi, Munshi Ram Manoharlal, 1967. xiii, 177p.

This depicts the position of women chiefly of aristocratic clan of Mughal period, the society where women lived in seclusion and public references were avoided as far as possible.

Mohammed Habib.

Politics and society during the early medieval period edited by K.A. Nizami. Delhi, People's Publishing House, 1974 V. I. 451p.

This first volume of Prof. Habib's collected works contains critical evaluation of the work of Henry Elliot

Mohammed Yasin

A social history of Islamic India 1605-1748 Lucknow, the Upper India Publishing House, 1958. xiv, 234p.

Gives an analysis of reactionary activities and later reform movements of the Muslim community from 1605 upto 1748

Mohibbul Hasan. *ed.*

Historians of medieval India Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan, 1968 xvii, 290p.

Papers presented at the seminar held by the Department of Indian history and culture, Jamia Millia, in 1966, brings out the trends and methods of some leading medieval and modern historians of medieval India The historical works of that period have been assessed and studied here with reference to their (author's) social, cultural and religious background method, forms of conception and concept of history.

Moonis Raza. *ed.*

Introducing India. Aligarh, Aligarh Muslim University, 1961. xii, 262p.

Describes contacts between Hindus and Muslims and their impact on Indian culture.

Moreland, W.H.

Agrarian system of Moslem India. Allahabad, Central Book Depot, 1929. xvii, 296p.

Mujeeb, M.

Islamic influence on Indian society. Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan, 1972. xiv, 202p

Deals with the political, economic, social and religious forces which brought Indian society under Islamic influence in India.

Mukhia, Harbans.

Historians and historiography during the reign of Akbar. Delhi, Vikas, 1976. xix, 197p.

Analyses the life and works of the most significant historians of medieval India i.e. Abul Fazl, Badauni and Nizzamuddin along with some minor works written in Akbar's reign. Compares the historians of medieval India with that of Sultanate period.

Suggests that historians of medieval India were fully aware of their position in the court and their status in the society which has greatly influenced their outlook.

Nadwi, A.H.A.

Muslims in India. Lucknow, Academy of Islamic Research & Publications, 1960. iii, 155p

Deals with cultural, literary and political achievements of Muslims in India.

Nalnar, S.M.H.

Arab geographers' knowledge of southern India. Madras, the University, 1942. xvii, 241p.

Collected and condensed together knowledge of India possessed by Arab geographers down to the 14th century A.D. with special reference to southern India.

Nizami, Azra.

Socio-religious outlook of Abul Fazl. Aligarh, Department of History, Muslim University, 1972. ix, 59.

This study is based on Abul Fazl's own writings as well as those of contemporary writers and chroniclers. The author has tried to find out and identify Abul Fazl's personal

views on socio-religious matters separating it from Emperor Akbar's influence and personality.

Nizami, K.A.
Muslim political thought and activity in India during the first half of the 19th century. Aligarh, Three Man's Publications, 1969. xi, 123p.

Deals with political and social activities of Muslims in India during the early period of British dominance.

Nizami, K.A.
Some aspects of religion and politics in India. Aligarh, the University, 1961. xxii, 421p.

Deals with various aspects of Muslim life in the thirteenth century.

Nizami, K.A.
Studies in medieval Indian history and culture. Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1966. 171p.

Collection of articles on various aspects of Islamic religion, history and Persian literature in India.

Nurul Hasan, Saiyed.
Thoughts on agrarian relations in Mughal India. New Delhi, People's Publishing House, 1973. 40p.

Through a scientific and objective study of the problem the author tries to find out whether the relationship in India could be considered to be feudal in character and, if so, what was the nature of this feudalism ? In what ways the feudalism in Mughal India was different from the type that existed in the early period.

Ojha, P.N.
North Indian social life during Mughal period. Delhi, Oriental Publishers, 1975. xiii, 182p.

An account of some aspects of north Indian social life from the age of Akbar to Aurangzeb covering about a century and a half of Mughal rule in India. The book covers the present states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and West Bengal.

Pandey, A.B.
Society and Government in Medieval India. Allahabad, Central Book Depot, 1965. 297p

Discusses the various social and political institutions of Muslim period in India without going through the details of political and military history

Prawdin, Michael.
(The) Builders of the Mogul Empire. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1963. 198p.

Discusses how Babar, the first Mughal, established his hold in India and later Humayun disintegrated it and again Akbar put strong foundation of Mughal empire.

Qurashi, Ishtiaq Husain.
Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi. Karachi, Pakistan Historical Society, 1958 xi, 313p.

Comprehensive survey of Muslim administration in India before the advent of Mughals.

Rizvi, S.A.A.
Muslim revivalist movements in northern India in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Agra, the University, 1965. xiii, 497 p.

The present work seeks to investigate the Muslim orthodox and revivalist movements in northern India in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in their general historical setting.

Rizvi, S. Athar Abbas.
Religious and intellectual history of the Muslims in Akbar's reign; with special reference to Abul Fazal. Delhi, Munshi Ram Manoharlal, 1975. xiv, 561 p.

This book offers a history of Islamic ideology in northern India in the latter part of the sixteenth century and attempts to explain the intellectual and religious tendencies then prominent in the light of their evolution during earlier centuries.

Roy Choudhury, M.L.
(The) State and religion in Mughal India. Calcutta, Indian Publicity Society, 1951. 386p.

Describes the relations between religion and state policies followed by Muslim kings and their administration in India.

Sahay, B.K.
Education and learning under the great Mughals, 1526-1707. Bombay, New Literature Publications, 1968. viii, 238p.

An attempt has been made in this book to present a brief account of some aspects of North Indian education and learning from the time of Babar to that of Aurangzeb.

Satish Chandra.
Parties and politics at the Mughal court, 1707-1740. Aligarh, Muslim University, 1959. 309p.

Attempts to study the role of the nobility in the downfall of the Mughal empire, with special reference to the position of various ethnic and religious groups in the nobility after the death of Aurangzeb.

Sharar, Abdul Halim.
Lucknow; last phase of an oriental culture translated and edited by E.S. Harcourt. London, Paul Elek, 1975. 295p.

It is the first English translation of Sharar's "Guzishta Lucknow" in Urdu. Describes the culture and way of life of the people of Lucknow during the late 18th and 19th centuries. The editors provide extensive annotation that includes much background information for the readers.

Sherwani, H.K.
Cultural trends in Medieval India. Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1968. vi, 111p.

Collection of lectures delivered at St. Xavier's College in the Haras Memorial lectures series dealing broadly with certain aspects of life in medieval India.

Sherwani, H K. ed

Studies in Indian culture. Dr Ghulam Yazdani Commemoration volume Hyderabad, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, n d. 256p.

Collection of papers which give fitting tribute to the valuable work done by late Dr Yazdani in the realms of Indian archaeology, epigraphy, Indian art, Indian history and Urdu literature.

Shila Sen.

Muslim politics in Bengal, 1937-1947. Delhi, Impex India, 1976. vii, 310p.

The partition of Bengal in 1905, and its annulment six years later, made the Muslims of that province politically conscious of the importance of their numbers From then on they made determined efforts to have their majority status reflected in the Provincial Assembly and administration In this struggle the period 1937-47 proved to be most curcial and decisive The events of this period and the factors which caused them have been analysed in this book.

Srivastava, A L

Medieval Indian culture Jaipur, Shiva Lal Agarwala, 1964. viii, 263p.

Deals with various aspects of Muslim culture in India.

Tara Chand.

Influence of Islam on Indian culture Allahabad, the Indian Press, 1954. 327p.

Traces the changes in the culture of India which Muslim influences produced.

Tara Chand.

Society and state in the Mughal period. Delhi, Publications Division, 1961. 112p.

Dr. Tara Chand delivered Patel Memorial Lecture in 1960 on society and state in the Mughal period

Tripathi, R.P.
Some aspects of Muslim administration. Allahabad. Central Book Depot. 1956. iv, 408p.

Traces the vicissitudes of two important institutions - the Sultanate and the Vizarat covering the period from Ghaznavides down to the end of the reign of Akbar.

Yusuf Husain
Glimpses of Medieval Indian culture. Bombay, Asia, 1957. 161p.

Collection of five extension lectures on Indo-Muslim culture delivered at the University of Madras, under the auspicies of Asman Abdul Haque endowment.

Yusuf Husain.
Indo-Muslim polity: The Turko-Afghan period. Simla, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 1971. 245p.

This is a monograph which aims at an evolution of the historical factors which have determined the evolution of Indian political life in the medieval period.

7. Other Religions

Jainism

Dr. A.N. Upadhye Memorial Seminar on Jaina Philosophy, Literature and Culture, Mysore, the University, 1976.

Jainism; a study, proceedings of the seminar held in memory of Dr. A.N. Upadhye, edited by T.G. Kalghatgi. Mysore, Department of Jainology and Prakrit, University of Mysore, 1976, xvii, 173p.

Bhadrabahu.

Jaina law—Bhadrabahu Samhita edited with an introduction and English translation by J.L. Jaini. Arrah, Central Jaina Publishing House, 1916. xii, 130p.

A metrical work on Jaina law—the sections on inheritance and partition only. Followed by the Indranadi-jina-Samhita (in Prakrit verse) on the same subject.

Bhattacharya, Harisatya.

Jain moral doctrine. Bombay, Jaina Sahitya Vikas Mandala, 1976. 83p.

Treatise on Jaina ethics and philosophy of action (Karma).

Bothra, Pushpa.

(The) Jaina theory of perception. Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1976. xiii, 133p.

Burgess, James.

The temples of Satrunjaya, the celebrated Jaina place of pilgrimage, near Palitana in Kathiawad with historical and descriptive introduction. Gandhinagar, Gujarat State committee for the celebrations of 2500th anniversary of Bhagwan Mahavira Nirvan, 1976. 27 p. pls.

Hertel, J.

On the literature of the Shvetambaras of Gujarat. Leipzig, 1922. 26p.

International seminar on Buddhism and Jainism, Cuttack, 1976.

Buddhism and Jainism : Papers edited by Harish Chandra Das, Chittaranjan Das, and Satya Ranjan Pal. Cuttack, Institute of Oriental and Orissan Studies, 1976. xxxvii, 297p.

Includes bibliographical references.

Jain, Champat Rai.

Fundamentals of Jainism. Meerut, Veer Nirvan Bharti, 1974. 121p.

Revised edition of the author's earlier work, 'The Practical Path'.

Jain, Chote Lal.

Jain Bibliography. Calcutta, Satish Chandra Seal, 1945. 337p.

This bibliography brings in all references published between 1906 and 1925 such as catalogues and guide books, dictionaries and census reports, art books and museum reports, history and bibliography and sociology, etc.

Jain directory : Who is who and Jain contribution in Tamil Nadu, compiled by C.L. Mehta. Madras, Dhanraj Baid Jain College, 1976. xxx, 568p.

Jain, Kailash Chand, 1930.

Lord Mahavira and his times. Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1974. xx, 406p.

Jose, Pereira.

Monolithic Jinas: the Iconography of the Jain temples of Ellora. Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1977. xv, 186p.

The author endeavours to discover to the viewer the real aesthetic savour in accordance with the Jaina Kavya—in a vein free from theosophical interpretation.

Kapadia, Hiralal, R.

History of the cannonical literature of the Jainas. Surat, n.d. 12,272p.

Quotations in extenso: there are two indexes, the first deals with the names of authors and other personages, sects, tribes and the like while the second includes the names of works, etc.

Nagraj, Muni.

King Bimbisara and King Ajatasatru in the age of Mahavira and Buddha translated by Muni Mahendra Kumar 'Dviteeya'. Ladnun, Agama & Sahitya Prakashan, Jaina Vishva Bharati, 1974. viii, 90p.

On the eve of Lord Mahavira's 2500th nirvana anniversary.

Pandey, Vishwanath. *ed.*

(The) Orient: The world of Jainism: Jaina history, art, literature, philosophy and religion. Bombay, the author, 1976. 116p.

Contains contributed articles and includes bibliographical footnotes.

Ramaswami Iyengar, M.S.

Studies in South Indian Jainism. Madras, Hoe, 1922. xx, 327p.

Saletore, Bhasker Anand.

Medieval Jainism, with special reference to the Vijayanagar empire. Bombay, Karnatak Publishing House, 1938. x, 426p.

ıinar on Jainısm, Calıcut 1974.
Mahavir Nirvan Souvenir: Papers presented at the seminar on Jainism held on 7 November 1974 at Jubilee Memorial Cathedral Centre, Calicut; edited by M.P. Sreekumaran Nair. Calicut, Department of History, University of Calicut, 1974. vi, 40p.

Organised jointly by the Department of History, University of Calicut and the Mahavir Nirvan Day Celebration Committee, Calicut. Includes bibliographical references.

ı, Amuhyachandra.
Schools and sects in Jaina literature. Calcutta, Vishva Bharati Book Shop, 1931. vii, 47p.

A full account of the doctrines and practices of philosophical schools and religious sects mentioned in canonical literature of the Jainas, compiled from original sources.

ıh, Umakant Premanand, 1915.
More documents of Jaina paintings and Gujarati paintings of sixteenth and later centuries. Ahmedabad, L.D. Institute of Indology, 1976. 28 (36p).

Based on the author's lecture delivered at the L.D. Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad, 1972.

/eri, J.S.
Theory of atom in the Jaina philosophy : A critical study of the Jaina theory of paramanu pudgala in the light of modern scientific theory edited by Muni Mahendra Kumar 'Dviteeya'. Ladnun, Agama & Sahitya Prakashan, Jaina Vishva Bharati, 1975. 149p.

Running title: The Jaina philosophy on the occasion of 2500th nirvana anniversary of Bhagwan Mahavira.

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chel, Walth Joseph.
The Jews in India. Jerusalem, Hebrew University, 1960.

ufmann, Yehezkel.
The religion of Israel. Chicago, University of Chicago, 1963. 486p.

Khimkar, Haeem, S.

The history of the Bene-Israel in India. London, G. Salby, 1937.

An account of the Jewish community residing in the Bombay region of India.

Christianity

Braybrooke, Marcus.

Together to the truth; a comparative study of some developments in Hindu and Christian thought since 1800. Madras, Christian Literature Society, 1971. xii, 168p.

Brown, Lestie, W.

The Indian Christians of St. Thomas, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1956.

An account of the Syrian Church in Malabar.

Church of South India.

(A) Brief report of the missionary work of the Church of South India. Madras, Church of South India Synod Board of Missions, 1949. xii, 94p.

Dawe, Donald, G.

Paul interpreted for India. Patiala, Punjabi University, 1973. 135p.

On the life and theology of Saint Paul.

Dettman, Paul, R.

(The) Forgotten man; the C.S.I. laity in historic perspective. Madras, Christian Literature Society, 1967. 74p.

Historical analysis of the laity of the Church of south India.

Devanandan, Paul David.

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills; sermons and Bible studies of P.D. Devanandan, with a biographical introduction edited by S.J. Samartha, Nalini Devanandan. Bangalore, Christian Institute for the study of religion and society, 1963. vii, 161p.

Dubois, Jean Antoine.

Letters on the state of Christianity in India, in which the conversion of the Hindus is considered as impracticable, to which is added a vindication of the Hindus, male and female, in answer to a severe attack made upon both. Edited by Sharda Paul New Delhi, Associated Publishing House c. 1977. xii, 122p.

Running title: The state of Christianity in India. Originally published in 1823, London. Includes index.

Elenjimittam, Anthony.

(The) Yoga philosophy of Patanjali. Allahabad, Allahabad Saint Paul Society, 1974. 222p.

Gandhi, M.K.

Christian missions. Ahmedabad, Navajivan Press, 1941.

Views of Mahatma Gandhi on the place of Christian missions in India.

Gomes, P.J.

Your servent for Jesus' sake; Fr Paul Turmes, S.J. Calcutta, Gomes, 1975. viii, 148p.

Biography of Paul Turmes, 1890-1973, Jesuit priest of the Catholic Church in north India.

Hooker, R.H.

Outside the camp; a Christian with men of other faiths. Madras, Christian Literature Society, 1972. 62p

Lectures delivered at the Brotherhood of the Ascended Christ, Delhi, based on author's personal experiences.

Inauguration of Church Union in South India, St. George's Cathedral, Madras, 27 September 1947. Madras, Christian Literature Society for India, 1947. 63p.

Brochure brought out for the inauguration ceremony of the union of various denominational churches to form the Church of South India, 1947.

Jesus Christ frees and unites: World Council of Churches, fifth Assembly, Jakarta, July 23-August 8, 1975. Madras, Christian Literature Society, c. 1974. ii, 70p.

Brochure prepared on the basis of an original draft supplied by the World Council of Churches and modified in various consultations of Asian writers and theologians; issued in connection with the 5th Assembly of the World Council of Churches, 1975.

John, George. M.

Youth Christian Council of Action 1938-54; the story of a dynamic movement of Christian youth. Madras, Christian Institute for the study of religion and society, 1972. 98p.

Mattam, Joseph.

Land of the trinity: a study of modern Christian approaches to Hinduism. Bangalore. Theological Publications in India, 1975. 200p.

Olsson, Eva.

(The) Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo in the light of the Gospel. Madras, Christian Literature Society, 1959. 73p.

Parekh, Manilal Chhotalal.

Manilal C. Parekh & Dhanjibhai Fakirbhai: a selection edited with introduction by R.H.S. Boyd, Madras Christian Literature Society for the Department of Research and Post-graduate Studies, United Theological College, Bangalore. Madras, 1974. x, 303p.

On Hinduism and Christianity; selected writings of two Indian Christian converts.

Paul, Rajaiah David.

Chosen vessels; lives of ten Indian Christian pastors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Madras, Senate of Serampore College by the Christian Literature Society, 1961. xii, 275p.

Lives of some Indian converts.

Paul, Rajaiah David.

They kept the faith: biographies of Gopeenath Nundi, Pyari Mohan Rudra and Lal Behari Day. Lucknow, Lucknow Publishing House, 1968. il. 118p.

Biographical sketches of three Bengali converts who served the Protestant Church in India during the second half of 19th century.

Pickett, Jarrell, W.

Christian mass movement of India. New York, Abingdon Press, 1957.

Social and economic data of Christian communities in the major regions of India.

Plattner, Felix, A.

Christian India. New York, Vanguard Press, 1957.

A brief account of ancient sites and contemporary activities of Roman Catholic mission in India.

Price, Charles, P.

Principles of Christian faith. New Delhi, Islam and the Modern Age Society, 1977. xiii, 305p.

The author describes in direct and lucid language the essential aspects of Christianity, its basic teachings and its most visible practices. The four major sections deal with general principles, principles of Christian faith, principles of Christian practice—the Church and principles of Christian practice worship and ethics.

Presenting Christ of India today; three addresses and a sermon delivered to the synod of the Church of South India, Tiruchirapalli, January 1956 by P.D. Devanandan. Madras, Christian Literature Society, 1957. 58p.

Research seminar on non-Biblical scriptures, edited by D.S. Amalorpavadass. Bangalore, National Biblical, Catechetical and Liturgical Centre, 1974. 707p.

Comparative study of Christianity, Hindus, and Islam: comprises papers of a seminar organised by National Biblical, Catechetical and Liturgical Centre, Bangalore.

Sahay, Keshari, N. 1935.
Under the shadow of the Cross; a study of the nature and processes of Christianization among the Uraons of Central India. Calcutta, Institute of Social Research & Applied Anthropology, c1976. xiv, 539p.

Study of the work of Christian missionaries among the Oraons, a people of Chotanagpur, Bihar

Spencer, Harold.
Islam and the gospel of God; a comparison of the central doctrines of Christian workers among Muslims. Delhi, I.S.P.C.K. 1976. xi, 122p

Swain, Charles, W.
People of the earth; trans-traditional dialogue in Christian perspective. New Delhi, Islam and the modern age society, 1976. x, 123p.

The author deals with the concept of tradition, the spiritual crisis of modernisation, and some of the processing theological concerns of the Christian tradition in this context.

Taylor, Richard Warren, 1924.
Jesus in Indian painting. Madras, Christian Literature Society, 1975. xiv, 184p.

Includes bibliographical footnotes and index.

Thomas, Paul.
Christians and Christianity in India and Pakistan. London, Allen & Unwin, 1954.

Historical survey ranging from the time of St. Thomas, reputed founder of the Christian Church in India.

Tisserant, Gardinal Eugene.
Eastern Christianity in India. Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1957.

A general review of major events in the history of the Syrian Christian church in Malabar.

Vempeny, Ishanand

Inspiration in the non-Biblical scriptures. Bangalore, Theological Publications in India, 1973. xxi, 254p

Attempt to discover Biblical inspiration in Hindu scriptures.

Warren, Max

(A) Theology of attention. Madras, Christian Literature Society, 1971. ix, 68p

Lectures on importance of inter-religious dialogues.

Zoroastrianism

Ambashthya, B.P. *ed.*

Contributions on Akbar and the Parsees. Patna, Janaki Prakashan, 1976. 218p.

Articles on the religious understanding of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan, 1542-1605, and his attitude towards Zoroastrianism; read before the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1896-1903.

Avesta; translation of Zaudi-Khurtak Avistak. Bombay, Oriental Institute, 1963.

Balsara, Pestanji Phiroz Shah.

Highlights of Parsi history. Bombay, K & J Cooper, 1964. 92p.

On Parsees in India.

Bode, Dastur Framroze.

Man, soul immorality in Zoroastrianism. Bombay, Oriental Institute, 1960. 132p.

Bulsara, Jal Feerose, 1899.

Social reform among the Parsis. Delhi, Delhi School of Social Work, University of Delhi, 1968. 50p.
Contains bibliography on the Parsis, p 49-50.

Cama, Dara Jehangir Dadabhai.

(The) Flame (Zoroustrianism what is—what is not). Bombay, Cama, 1974. iv, 24p.

Darukhanawala, H.D.
Parsi Lustre on Indian soil. Bombay, Bombay Samachar Press 1963. 2 Vols.

Lives and portraits of prominent Parsis of India in various fields.

Dhalla, M.N.
History of Zoroastrianism. New York, Oxford University Press, 1938. 525p.

Dhalla, M.N.
Our perfecting world Zarathushtra's way of life. New York, Oxford University Press, 1930. 366p.

Deals with the religious, mental, social, economic and physical phases of life.

Haug, Martin.
Essays on the sacred language writings and religion of the Parsis. Amsterdam, Philo Press, 1975. 427p.

Collection of essays on the history, beliefs and practices of the Zoroastrian community in India.

Indian Jewish Year Book, 5729-30 (1969) edited by Pinhas Emanuel. Bombay, Ali Emu Publishers, 1969. x, 103p.

Jackson, A.V. Williams.
Zoroastrian studies. New York, Columbia University Press, 1928.

Kulke, Eckehard.
(The) Parsees in India; a minority as agent of social change. Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1974. 300p.

The book examines the role the Indian minority of the Parsees played in the socio-political change in India.

May, Peter.
Banaras and Bethlehem; some aspects of the Christian faith in relation to Hinduism. Madras, Christian Literature Society, 1959. 43p.

Mirza, Kayoji.
Conversion Caucus. Bombay, Dastur Kayoji Mirza Institutes, Udvada, 1971. iii, 59p.

Zoroastrian apologetics.

Mirza, Kayoji.
Outlines of Parsi history. Bombay, Mirza, 1974. xxvii, 516p.

On the Zoroastrian community of India and its history.

Modi, J.J.
Catechism of the Zoroastrian religion. Bombay, Trustee of Parsee Penyaya, 1962. 43p.

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